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MAY 21, 1894.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 153. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TROOPS TO MOVE IT.

Gov. Matthews Calls Militia in Aid of Railroads.

HOLD UP COAL TRAINS.

Armed Miners Stop Traffic on Two Lines by Force.

LAUGH AT SHERIFF'S ORDERS

Shelburn Men Vote to Scorn the Proclamation.

POLES DEFY LA SALLE OFFICERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—The crisis in the Indiana strike situation has arrived. Calls for militia have came from different points, but the Governor has not considered it justifiable to order out the troops until tonight. With his staff he was in Terre Haute today, but will return at 3 o'clock in the morning. If the order for the militia be not promulgated from Terre Haute it was given out at the State-House tonight it will be sent out from here as soon as Gov. Matthews returns.

The militia at Terre Haute, Sullivan, and Evansville, together with the 400 troops here, have already been notified to prepare to march at any hour. Troops will start for Shelburn in Sullivan County and the mining town of Cannelburg in Daviess County early tomorrow. An alarming dispatch was received at 9 o'clock tonight from Sheriff Leming of Daviess County. The Sheriff calls for enough troops to meet 600 armed men at Cannelburg. This is a new outbreak of the miners. They have so interfered with the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern that all traffic is practically suspended. Today when Sheriff Leming started to serve two injunctions from the court 200 miners met him with armed force. He says they have been increased to 600 tonight in anticipation of the arrival of the militia. The men are armed and the character of the miners in that section of Indiana is sufficient to justify the statement that there will be a bitter fight before the miners will give way. The country is broken up with mountainous hills about Cannelburg and the men down there are ready for a lynching or a whitecapping party any day.

[Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, passed through the city on his way to Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday. He called at the union's headquarters in the Ashland Block and talked about the coal strikes in Illinois and the grievances of the Pullman employés. He said: "June 10 we hold a meeting here which may mark an epoch in the coal strike. If I had my way I could end all this trouble in two days. I would do it by having the American Railway Union refuse to handle any coal that was not mined by union miners. I do not wish to be understood as pledging our organization to any such course, but I am in favor of it and I shall not be surprised if the American Railway Union should decide to carry it out.]

SHERIFF TO TRY IT AT SHELBURN.

One More Attempt to Be Made Before the Troops Are Called Out.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Matthews will wait until Sheriff Mills of Sullivan County makes one more effort to move the captured coal at Shelburn, on the Evansville and Terre Haute road, before he orders out the militia. That the militia will have to be ordered out there seems no doubt. This morning the Sheriff again read the Governor's proclamation to the men, but they did not listen to it with respect. Some turned away and others stopped their ears. Then they said that it did not apply to them, because it was addressed to organized bodies of men and that they are not organized, not even belonging to the Miners' Union. They said they are acting as individuals and that they are not disorderly. They lay great stress on the claim that they are not violating the laws any more than the railroads are doing by running through towns at illegal speed.

They were determined that the coal should not be moved, and when the engine was coupled to the train the men and women climbed on the cars, set the brakes, and uncoupled the cars. Sheriff Mills saw that he could not succeed, and abandoned the attempt. He telegraphed to the Governor at Indianapolis, and the Governor telegraphed him to meet him in Terre Haute, where he and his staff and the State officers were coming to attend the opening of the armory of Company B, the local militia company which will have to go to Shelburn if the militia is ordered out. The Sheriff and Judge Briggs of the Sullivan Court, whose restraining order the men scorned a few days ago, with Evansville and Terre Haute officials came here on a special train and met the Governor this evening. The Governor was not satisfied that the sheriff had exhausted all of his resources and sent him back to try again with a posse. Judge Briggs assured the Governor that he would assert all the authority of his court to help secure a posse.

The attempt to move the train will be made tomorrow morning. There is considerable doubt about securing deputies. The people are in sympathy with the miners, not in capturing trains but in the cause of their strike, and would not take up arms against them.

The train on which the Governor's party came to Terre Haute carried a company of United States troops on their way to Arizona. Their appearance, together with that of the uniformed staff officers, started the report that the militia had been called out, and soon after they had passed through the mining towns in Clay County the word went back into the mining districts, so that tonight there are few miners in this part of the State who do not believe that the militia has been summoned. The Governor is hoping tonight that he will not have to order out the militia, but he says: "Something must be done."

The coal operators say that the leaders in the present movement are comparative strangers and that they seem determined to carry things with a high hand. There is one militia company here, one at Brazil, eighteen miles east of here, and one at Vincennes, thirty-seven miles south of Shelburn. It is thought that the plan to be pursued if the militia is called out is to keep the boys in blue in the cars until after the attempt is made to move the coal, and that if there is resistence then to call the soldiers into use.

CANNELSBURG MEN DEFY THE LAW.

Stop Trains, Cut Out Coal, and Refuse to Permit It to Be Hauled.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—A serious battle between officers and the striking miners seems inevitable at Cannelburg, a mining town ten miles east. Last night 300 men began holding up every freight train that carried coal, and by morning twenty-five cars had been sidetracked. All day trains were held up and searched. This morning Sheriff Leming and the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern went to Cannelburg and held a conference with the men. They were remonstrated with, but resolved to be firm and after two or three secret parleys in a woods nearby concluded to hold the cars. Sheriff Leming attempted to serve a restraining order this afternoon and was hooted and ordered to return home. The company at this time is getting ready to move the coal by force and Judge Hefron and Sheriff Leming are doing everything in their power to enforce the law, but it is said tonight that the militia will be on the grounds in a few hours and any violence that may be attempted will be prevented if possible. Over 1,000 miners are centering at Cannelburg to aid in holding the coal. There is much excitement here and the miners of Washington who are not now at Cannelburg are holding a conference.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—It is evident the striking miners of this district care little for the proclamation of the Governor, as was manifested last night, when, in the face of the proclamation demanding peace and the protection of the railroad companies' property, a band of strikers pushed a box car on the main track of the Vandalia and in this manner stopped two west-bound freight trains. They searched them, but found no coal and they were released. Sheriff Ringo said today he could see no use for swearing in deputies and refused to do so, sending a message to that effect today to the Governor. The leaders of the strikers today said that the men are cheerful and confident and are in no way discouraged by the failure to reach an agreement at the meeting of the Illinois operators and miners.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—At 7 o'clock this evening an emergency call for Company C, Second Regiment Infantry, Indiana Legion, was sounded on the court-house bell by Capt. K. M. Burr. In forty minutes fifty-one of the fifty-four members responded and were ready to march. The Captain dismissed the company, but did not say why he called them. This afternoon the Captain received a letter from Indianapolis and it is believed that the alarm tonight was the result. Company C has been notified that in case troops should be called to suppress striking miners it would be summoned first.

ANARCHISTS THREATEN TO KILL.

Endeavor to Capture the Men Who Exposed Their Actions.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Blatant Anarchists, bred in the slums of Europe, have established a reign of terror in Spring Valley. Law-abiding American citizens are in constant fear of their lives and the local authorities dare not offer the protection they have sworn to give. Even the citizens of La Salle are beginning to be disturbed on account of the vicious reds of Spring Valley, and the general sentiment has so changed in the last forty-eight hours that the majority of them regret that Col. Bennitt's soldiers were withdrawn.

The danger is not wholly from the Spring Valley Anarchists. The reds who fled from here upon the arrival of the troops have returned with redoubled bitterness. They impudently insult decent-appearing people upon the streets and defy the laws with vehemence. A property-owner told this story this morning and it is a fair illustration of the boldness of the Anarchists here: "As I was on my way home from my place of business about 11 o'clock last night I passed a Polish saloon in the north part of town. As I was opposite the door three drunken Poles came out. They saw me and one of them with an oath said in broken English: 'There goes one of those newspaper fellows.' The three started at me swearing they would beat me to death. A police officer came up and succeeded in persuading them that I was not a member of the press. The officer did not dare to arrest these fellows." Every word printed about the Anarchists is translated to them. Any one who dared to openly assert himself against them or their methods is liable to be dynamited or stabbed in the back.

Affairs at Spring Valley today were unusually turbulent. During last night anarchistic circulars giving translations in Italian, French, and Polish of the dispatches sent to THE TRIBUNE and other Chicago papers regarding the situation were distributed. It was also announced that the Springfield meeting of operators had proved a failure. A La Salle business-man who was at Spring Valley this morning said any well-dressed stranger was in danger of his life. "I was stopped on the street and made to prove that I was not a Chicago correspondent. I heard in a dozen different places that the Anarchists had sworn to kill the first newspaper correspondent they capture. It has been denied that the American flag was dragged through the streets of Spring Valley while the red flag floated in the breeze. No less than half a dozen English speaking miners assured me it was true. If ever a town needed to be declared under martial law that town is Spring Valley. If I were THE TRIBUNE correspondent I would leave this part of the country before dark tonight. The Anarchists are violent in the extreme in denouncing that paper. They have heard that men representing that paper are here in La Salle and I was told that half a dozen Reds were coming over here tonight to kill them."

One of Sheriff Taylor's deputies from Ottawa, who has been making a search of this and the surrounding towns for information regarding the riot, corroborated in every detail the interview. He said that he did not consider the life of a newspaper man safe within the borders of Spring Valley, Peru, or La Salle. The agents of the railways stationed at those three towns, he said, were in constant danger of assassination.

The Relief committee has received reports of 167 families, over 1,000 persons, being in destitute circumstances up to 6 o'clock this evening. All is quiet here and will remain so unless some of these hungry Slavs become desperate for lack of food. The relief work is being done by voluntary contribution.

MINONK, Ill., June 1.—This has been the quietest day of the strike. A coal famine is imminent and men are seen hauling coal along the streets in wheelbarrows. The Illinois Central has taken off all trains on the middle division because coal is running low, except the one passenger train which is run as an accommodation. About 200 people are on the list of the Relief committee for aid.

PANA STRIKERS MAY WORK MONDAY.

Reason to Believe an Adjustment Is Near at Hand.

PANA, Ill., June 1.—The strikers held two secret sessions in the opera-house today. State President Crawford of the United Mine Workers presiding, and a consolidated union was effected. It was learned that if no new card turned up the miners would all go to work Monday. It is rumored Crawford said the working miners would have to come out. The strikers have been telling the workers that when the strike was settled that they, the workers, would be out of a job. The operators say they will either run their business or else shut down the works; that they propose to stand by the men who helped them win the strike. The citizens are happy that the trouble seems so near an adjustment.

MOLINE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—This morning the sixty miners employed in the Coal Valley region near here struck on account of the refusal of the Black Diamond Coal company to raise their wages from 3 to 4 cents a bushel, which the other two principal mine-owners, John Brice and Robert Summerson, granted. This shuts out the last source of supply of coal from three cities and a serious coal famine is threatened.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—J. B. Barnes, Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, announces that the Wabash railway and Decatur shops at Fort Wayne, Ind.,

[Continued on second page.]

ALL CALLED TO ARMS.

NEW YORK STARTS OFF WITH A ROUSING ANTI-INCOME TAX MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Urging Other Cities in the Union to Take Similar Action in Mass-Meetings—Bankers, Brokers, Business, and Professional Men Enter a United Protest Against the Iniquitous Adjunct to the Tariff Bill—Senator Hill Sends a Letter Expressing Sympathy.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Such a meeting as was held in Carnegie Hall this evening by business men of New York to protest against the income tax rider to the tariff bill has seldom been witnessed in this city. Almost as a unit the representative men of the city assembled, and the great auditorium was packed from stage to street and from parquet to the highest circle in the galleries. The meeting had been arranged for by such men as John A. McCall, John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin company; John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Evan Thomas, President of the Produce Exchange; Edward King, President of the Union Trust company; and Col. W. L. Strong, President of the Central National Bank, and hundreds of others who have taken a stand against the proposed legislation by Congress. The speakers who took part represented enormous interests, financial and commercial, embracing banking, life insurance, commerce, commission, grocéries, fire underwriting, and other business widely scattered through the community and bearing directly upon the business interests of the country at large. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Evan Thomas, President of the Produce Exchange, was called to the chair. A large number of letters were read from distinguished gentlemen in Congress and out, expressing their regret at not being able to participate.

Senator Hill's Letter.

A letter was read from Senator David B. Hill, dated May 31, in which he said, after regretting that official engagements prevented his being present: "I need hardly assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with the purposes of your meeting. An income tax feature has no proper or legitimate place in a tariff reform bill. It endangers and embarrasses an honest equitable revision of our tariff laws, which was expected, if not desired, by the citizens of all parties. The unfortunate effort to incorporate it in the pending measure has delayed a speedy disposition of the tariff subject and induced a surrender of nearly every correct and consistent principle upon which a tariff reform measure should be based. An income tax is a scheme of monarchical governments only, which always sanction class legislation, but which is never adopted by republics except from dire necessity during the urgency of war. It is neither a Democratic nor a Republican principle, but is socialistic in its inception, un-American in its theory, unequal in operation, and necessarily offensive in its execution. It is unjust because it is unnecessary for purposes of revenue. It is an ill-disguised sectional attack upon the industry, thrift, enterprise, and vast business interests of the Empire State, which should be vigorously resented by the men of all parties. It is an odious tax, for which the people have never expressed their approval at the polls. In my judgment it will surely bring disaster to the political party that enacts it. It is clear that it would not be adopted by Congress if Senators would vote according to their conscientious convictions rather than in pursuance of a dicker and a contemptible compromise founded upon no principle and tolerated only as a miserable makeshift or excused only as a temporary expedient. I am opposed to compromises where questions of essential principle are involved. It is immaterial whether this scheme is popular or unpopular, or whether it taxes the many for the benefit of a few or a few for the benefit of the many, it is equally indefensible, vicious, and unreasonable. As a representative, a citizen, and a partisan I have opposed this income tax folly from the start, I am opposing it now, and I shall continue my opposition to the end."

Over 200 telegrams were received from merchants, bankers, and business-men generally in all the principal cities of the country to the same effect. There were many telegrams from the Western and Southern States which comprise the Populist stronghold, but where the majority of the business-men appear to be opposed to the levying of an income tax.

Evan Thomas' Initial Protest.

Evan Thomas of the Produce Exchange, who was Chairman of the meeting, in opening the proceedings said:

"I have been requested to preside over this assemblage for the reason that I preside over the largest business association in this or any other country. The New York Produce Exchange has 3,000 members, who last year did a cash business in first hands of more than $448,000,000. Taxation and tariff should be considered simply as business matters, and not political. When this happy time arrives, which the common sense of the American people will some day bring about, proper consideration will be given to the representations of those who know what the needs of the country are. Our object in meeting tonight is to protest in a most earnest manner against having the inquisition again established among us. An income tax is so un-American and so partial in its injury that it should not be tolerated among free people. That it will finally become a law I cannot and will not believe and trust that you will all do what in you lies to prevent this onerous tax, with the hordes of spies that it will necessitate, being imposed on the people."

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who represented the men engaged in the savings bank business, said:

"Let me give you a bold statement made by advocates of the income tax—'savings banks are bloated bondholders, and as such ought to pay an income tax to the United States Government. Their deposits in the State of New York amount to $617,000,000, and at 2 per cent per annum on the net profits over operating expenses they would be obliged to pay about $500,000 annually'—a snug sum, you will observe."

Small Incomes in Savings Banks.

Then he explained that savings banks in the Eastern States are institutions without capital, and established by benevolent men. They do a work of benevolence in the interests of depositors. In the 125 banks in the State of New York, he said, there were, on Jan. 1, nearly 1,600,000 open accounts, representing one-quarter of the entire population of the State, and the aggregate deposits were $617,000,000, the average of each deposit being $390, providing that these institutions were essentially the places of deposit of the working classes. The proposed law, he said, exempts the individual man—or woman—if his income is $4,000 per year or less, so that he may be worth and have a capital of $10,000 invested which produces $4,000 income per year, and he will not be asked to pay one cent of tribute, but if he has a deposit in a savings bank he will be required to pay 2 per cent on its income, no matter how small his capital may be. Continuing he said:

"It does not seem possible that statesmen in Congress have a realizing sense of the effect of the bill now before them, or what class of our people it will oppress, if they enact the law against which we are met to protest. The whole of the bill seems to have been conceived in iniquity and sin at the demand of Populists, and requires the severest condemnation of the people in all stations, regardless of party affiliations. Let us stamp it as a fraud on our national greatness."

For the Banking Interests.

The next speaker was Fred K. Taylor, who spoke for the banking and brokerage interests. He said:

"When it was proposed that I shoul be here tonight to speak for the banking and brokerage interests, to declare from the standpoint of Wall street against a tax upon income, the proposition, I grieve to state, was painfully suggestive to me of that old formula for the proper cooking of a hare which began: 'First catch your hare.' If there is any one of the business community of our city who can afford today to contemplate such a tax with equanimity it certainly is the average Wall street man, who, by reason of existing conditions, has long been, and is now, wearily walking 'on his uppers,' and who might therefore naturally be expected to greet the income tax gatherer with a hope that the gatherer could find some income to tax. But, however indifferent I may, as a Wall street man, be to the legislation which is threatened, as an American citizen I rebel against an income tax, and I am therefore glad to be here in that capacity as a citizen to make manifest by my presence not only my hearty and earnest sympathy but the hearty and earnest sympathy of all those for whom I have the honor here to speak with the object for which this meeting has been called.

"If I should talk all night I could add nothing to what has already been said, but for myself and on behalf of the interests which I represent I would denounce the legislation that is proposed against the thrift of our people as a cowardly but a direct thrust at the institutions which to every American should be dear. Now, in time of peace, during a period of industrial depression, when everything should be done to encourage individual effort and to promote thrift, it is proposed to destroy those conditions, to hamper effort and to discourage thrift. We should all unite, those of us who have anything and those who have not anything but hope one day to achieve something for themselves or their families, we should all unite in the cry, 'Away with the tax!'"

Odious Features of the Bill.

As a representative of the men in the commission business Louis Windmuller spoke. He said:

"Less than 100,000 persons are singled out to bear a burden from which it is intended to exempt the remaining 65,000,000. As it is unwittingly proposed to tax the income of savings banks the thrifty laborers must indirectly contribute. Even the small number it is intended to reach will not be taxed with any degree of fairness or equality. Salaried clerks, widows, and orphans must pay their full quota. Bankers, merchants, and manufacturers can avoid it by a manipulation of their inventories and balance sheet. Men of wealth can leave the country as they now leave the city to escape personal taxation. It is said the most odious features of the law have been abandoned, but it still remains the duty of the collector to examine into our private affairs, which we are reluctant to disclose, and which do not concern the public. Without an income tax the revenue insured by the Senate amendments—yea, even by the Wilson bill itself—would be sufficient. The income tax has been embodied in the tariff for no other purpose than to pander to socialism and secure the favor of representatives with Populist tendencies. If it cannot pass without their assistance it would be better to have the whole measure fail.

No Excuse for the Tax.

Lawyer Simon Sterne, who was then introduced, said:

"There never was a period in the history of the United States when there was a less excuse than the present for the passage of a measure so unpopular as the proposed income tax deservedly is. It is true we are suffering from the tail end of a financial depression and there is a deficit in the National Treasury, which has to be made good by loans, but we all know how that deficit came about. What matters it to the people of this country, who paid off upwards of two thousand millions of dollars of the national debt, if that national debt were to increase $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 during a period of reduced national income, to be again paid off when prosperity returns. It would be far better to increase the Federal debt by even $500,000,000 than to pass a bill which is a tax upon honesty, and a premium upon dishonesty, and which lets loose upon us all over the land a new swarm of officeholders who may, and probably will, use their powers of inquisition to intrude into the management and private affairs of every corporation, firm, and individual in the land with the possible sinister use of the information extorted. The proposed tax is sectional in character; 70 per cent of it will probably have to be paid east of the Alleghanies and north of the Virginia line. It has its origin in Populist-communistic views of the social organization. It is a child of spite and is in revenge for fidelity to principles of sound currency of the sections of the country bounded by the St. Lawrence on the north, the James River on the south, the ocean and Mississippi on the east and west. It is undemocratic and demands for its successful collection so drastic and complete an investigation into personal and private affairs as to be intolerable. It will create a new host of Federal officeholders, with irresistible motives to corruption of both government and people, and produce a new and hitherto unknown hostility on the part of the people toward their government. It puts a premium upon dishonesty."

Strong Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution, offered by the unanimous vote of the Executive committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon all the business associations and organizations of the several cities of the Union to organize without delay, by mass-meetings similar to our own, to voice the protest of the great commercial interests affected so injuriously by the proposed income tax law.

The Committee on Resolutions, composed of John A. McCall, Chairman; J. Edward Simmons, William F. King, William Greenough, Fred Taylor, Robert B. McPherson, John H. Starin, William L. Trenholm, Louis Windmuller, and A. D. Juillard, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is proposed after nearly thirty years of peace to enact a law taxing incomes, a measure which has never been resorted to in this country except in time of war; and,

WHEREAS, In addition to a tax upon individual incomes it is proposed to lay a tax of 2 per centum per annum on the net profits or income above ordinary working or operating expense of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life, and all other companies; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest against the proposed legislation in any form as unnecessary and indefensible for purposes of revenue in times of peace, as inquisitorial in its provisions and unjust in its discriminations, and as socialistic in principle and tendency, since it places a double burden upon enterprise, economy, and thrift.

Resolved, That this assemblage, composed of very political faith and representing the multitude of business and trade interests of this metropolis, stands united in opposing the proposed tax on incomes, either as a temporary or as a permanent measure, and we call upon the Senators representing the State of New York to refuse to vote in favor of any enactment thereof.

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the greatest commercial and business interests of the Union, most earnestly appeal to the members of the United States Senate, when voting upon the proposition to exercise the broadest sense of justice in behalf of the entire country, and to be governed by their own consciencious judgment rather than by any party caucus or conference for the purpose of obtaining alluring compromises and imaginary or temporary advantages.

BLOWS HIS BASSOON.

JOHNNY HAND TELLS ALL ABOUT THIS WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

With a Long Map He Dances Around and Shows Just Exactly How an Expert Pumps Wind Into the Thing and Extracts Melody Through "Its Hat"—The Director of Open Air Concerts Excited Over His Contract—His Views on the Lincoln Park Small Boy.

Prof. Johnny Hand was stopped so often yesterday morning that he was two hours late in getting to his office. Everybody had the same question to ask:

"Hello, Johnny! How's the bassoon?"

"What's a bassoon like?" he was asked later in the day.

"Like a pig flute vat stands up on his hint legs. It reaches vay up—so high—and has more as funfzig notes on him. They pegin py his feet and go up to his hat, vere the sound

PROF. HAND—"GIF ME SOMETHING LONG; I SHOW YOU HOW TO BLAY THE BAZZOON." HE IS GIVEN A MAP.

gomes out. Der bassoon always speaks through his hat. Also it vas heavy, and the man vat blays it has a ring around his neck. Gif me something long; I show you how to blay the bassoon."

Declining an umbrella the professor took a long, rolled map and gave a dramatic representation of how a bassoon ought to be played.

Prof. Hand declares that the concerts he will give this summer will be "treams of telight." Instrumental pyrotechnics will be absolutely barred and the soaring ambition of the bassoon man held down to popular melodies. Nothing will be played that does not at least distinctly suggest a tune. There will be some "Vagner," says Prof. Hand, but it won't be limited to bass-drum and trombone duets. Strauss waltzes will be in order; the light, bright music will go with the

PROF. HAND—"YOU HOLDT HIM SO, AND BLOW VIND, BUT DER BAZZOON IS TIFFICULT."

afternoon sun, says Prof. Hand, but the soft and dreary evenings are to have the best of it. Prof. Hand prides himself somewhat on the number of the matrimonial engagements which have resulted from his North Side concerts. He has pieces in his répertoire warranted to make the most bashful youth come to time.

In the matter of where the coming concerts shall be given Prof. Hand has several suggestions to make to the Park Commissioners. Last year the band stand was located right out in the middle of the baseball ground. The consequence was that the audience had to stand or sit in the full blaze of the sun if it wanted to hear the music. This ought to be changed the professor thinks. He suggests that the band stand for the afternoon concerts should be located near a big cluster of trees so that his audience could lounge in the shade

THE PROFESSOR STEPS A FEW BARS OF HIS NEWEST WALTZ, USING HIS "BAZZOON" FOR A PARTNER.

and enjoy the music the better. Then the professor has somewhat of a grievance against the North Side small boy. He complains that the small boy is irreverent and regardless of music; that he will shriek his approbation of a good catch just when the orchestra is putting in its touchingly pathetic notes, and is always a disturber. Prof. Hand wants the park policemen to control the small boy and regulate his shrieks during the concerts.

Prof. Hand will have an orchestra of twenty-six pieces, including the bassoon, and will give his first concert in two weeks.

BODY OF MISS MARY ARMOUR FOUND.

Death from Exposure the Verdict of the Jury at Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—The body of Miss Mary Armour, aged 70, cousin of P. D. Armour of Chicago, who left her home near West Moreland Tuesday night, was found by the searching party at 9 o'clock this morning half a mile from her home in an out-of-the-way place. Coroner Nock of Rome was summoned and held an inquest. The verdict was death from exposure.

POLICE CAPTURE DYNAMITE BOMBS.

Strikers or Tramps in a Box Car at Burlington, Ia., Have a Shock.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 1.—The police at midnight captured a lot of dynamite bombs and fuses in the hands of strikers or tramps in a box car near the railroad bridge. All the men save one escaped.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

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14 Gen. Harrison's Argument Is Closed.
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TOOK CARE OF HIM AND HIS NICKELS.

Conductor Sweet of the North Side Has a Hard Luck Story.

Conductor Sweet of train No. 7, Wells street limits line, is in hard luck. Thursday night his gripman ran into the vault at Indiana and Wells streets. The train stopped as if it had run up against a stone wall. The crowd found Conductor Sweet lying senseless on the floor of his car with a gash on his head. But Conductor Sweet evidently had friends in the crowd, for half a dozen men at once took charge of him. They took his senseless form up tenderly and carried it across the street to a saloon. By and by Conductor Sweet came to. But when he felt for the $15 in nickels which should have been in his pockets it was not there. Neither were his humane friends.

HOUSE WRECKED BY A DYNAMITE BOMB.

Mysterious Outrage Perpetrated at Atlanta, an Engineer Being the Victim.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—A dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight almost under the home of D. C. Wall on Walker street. Wall is a railway engineer. The side of the house was shattered but no one was injured. A narrow alley separates Wall's house from the Methodist parsonage, occupied by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Eakes, and it is a question as to which house it was intended to wreck. Two visiting ministers in Mr. Eakes' house were stunned. The police think the explosion was the work of a personal enemy of the engineer.

RELIEVED OF A BAG OF DIAMONDS.

Mrs. John Spruance of California Robbed Near Buffalo, N. Y.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., June 1.—Mr. and Mrs. John Spruance of Oakland, Cal., while on their way from California to this village, were relieved of a bag containing $4,500 worth of diamonds and $175 in money. The bag was missed just before the party reached Buffalo. Mrs. Spruance left for Buffalo today to examine some jewelry bearing the description given, found in pawn shops by detectives of that city.

COWBOY RACE AT CHADRON NEXT WEEK

Middleton, Gillespie, and Berry Among the Hardy Men Entered.

CHADRON, Neb., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been made for the 100-mile cowboy race which is to take place June 6, 7, and 8. Ten entries have been made, and it is believed there will be at least thirty starters. Among the well-known men who will race are "Doc" Middleton, Joe Gillespie, and John Berry, who took part in last year's big race.

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

Pleasure Craft Capsized in the Mississippi at Buffalo, Ia.

BUFFALO, Ia., June 1.—By the capsizing of a sailing boat this afternoon a pleasure party of several persons was thrown into the Mississippi and Mrs. H. Hoppens and her two children were drowned.

CRIPPLE CREEK BANKERS ARE IN FEAR.

They Send Their Money to Colorado Springs and Store It in Vaults.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 1.—The Cripple Creek banks, fearing a riot, have shipped to this city and stored in safety vaults $100,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Rabbi Hirsch dedicated a new synagogue yesterday at Rochester, N. Y.

Morgan White was executed yesterday at Columbia, S. C., for murder.

The price of gas at Springfield, Ill., has been reduced from $1.50 to $1 a thousand feet.

James E. Malone is being tried at Perry, Ok., for bribery while he was Register of the Land Office.

Andrew Jackson of Sherrill, Ark., quarreled with his wife and she seized a shotgun and killed him.

Henry Frith shot and killed E. M. Taliaferro, traveling for Coyle & Sargent of St. Louis, at Bunkie, La.

The remains of Ferdinand Loucks, a laborer, were found near Adrian, Mich. He had apparently been murdered.

Marsan & Brosseau, hay shippers at Montreal, have suspended. Their liabilities will amount to over $100,000.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage left San Francisco, Cal., yesterday for Honolulu and Australia on the Alameda.

Thomas Johnson and Charles Lewis escaped from the jail at South Omaha, Neb., by prying apart two bars in a window.

Congressman Jerry Simpson has arrived at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. His complete recovery is considered doubtful.

Job A. Turner, formerly a wealthy merchant of Boston, committed suicide at South Carver, Mass. Business reverses were the cause.

Frank Bullard, a negro, was lynched at Jackson, Tenn. He attempted to murder Miss Thomas, a white girl, and her life was saved by Bullard's brother.

One hundred and seventy-five United Presbyterian clergymen are holding an informal conference of three days at San Francisco. Dr. Malloy of Chicago will speak Sunday night.

Bessie Kendricks, believed to be Mrs. F. J. Raichell of Morgan street, Chicago, a member of the Crystal Slipper Opera company, died at a lodging-house at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday.

LAST EDITION.

TO END THE STRIKE.

Settlement Plan Said to Be Under Consideration.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCES

Leaders of the Union to Gather at Columbus.

FOR AUTHORITY TO SETTLE.

Pittsburg Operators Move to Break the Tie-Up.

DENY THE STORY OF COLLUSION.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Capitalists in New York who control the chief coal railroads in Ohio stated today that the soft coal strike, so far as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana are concerned, will undoubtedly be settled next Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest. An understanding, they say, has been reached with President McBride of the United Mine Workers whereby it is expected that the operators of these three States will meet the men half way. The Ohio mine-owners, it is said, finally saw that it was to their interest to offer the men an advance of 10 cents a ton, although the latter demanded 20, and, according to Mr. McBride, the Ohio districts are willing to compromise on that basis.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—It is known that in a few days steps will be taken towards establishing an inter-State agreement between the operators and miners of Indiana, Ohio, and the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania. This means that the original purpose of the strike, in which it is alleged Ohio and Indiana operators were more or less in collusion with the miners, has been temporarily abandoned. The leaders of the miners' organization, it is asserted, say that something must be accomplished as a result of the strike else the United Mineworkers will be in imminent danger of dissolution. So the inter-State agreement between the States named is probable before June 10. President McBride has issued a call for a meeting of the District Presidents of the United Mineworkers at Columbus Tuesday next. J. S. Smith Talley, one of the best known coal operators and who is one of the principal movers in this district, returned today from Chicago and in speaking of the situation said: "I am positive that the strike will end in less than ten days."

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—[Special.]—President McBride returned from Springfield today and says the strike situation is in such a condition that it could be solved at once by the action of one company. The Consolidated Coal company of Illinois has eighty-one mines in the State and controls fully one-fourth of the output of coal in the State. The National Executive committee will hold a meeting in this city Tuesday next to look over the strike situation. President McBride says the Presidents of the various districts will be called into the conference.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Word has been received in this city from President McBride of the United Mine Workers that a meeting of miners' representatives will be held in Columbus next Tuesday to ascertain whether authority shall be given by them to their officers to negotiate for a settlement of the coal strike so far as concerns Ohio and Pennsylvania. This of course is in conformity with a wish of a large number of operators of these two States. A meeting of Ohio and Pennsylvania operators will also be held in Columbus, probably Thursday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—The members of the committee of ten operators appointed with full power to settle the miners' strike received notice that a meeting will be held Wednesday. Developments in the last six hours indicate that the operators are preparing to break the strike by the importation of new men if a settlement is not reached at this conference. While the operators in the city today are expressing a willingness to settle at the miners' terms their agents are serving fifteen-day eviction notices on miners living in company houses at Verona and in the Plum Creek district. The miners say they have information showing an intention on the part of the operators to attempt to break the strike by importing new men. The news has made the miners more determined. There is now a possibility that they will ask for 85 cents, declaring that the present price of coal will warrant the payment of that rate. The situation is becoming more tangled each day. In the coke regions today 500 laborers, white and black, were shipped in to work at the ovens. A large force of deputies accompanied them. There was no trouble.

WHY M'BRIDE COULD NOT SETTLE IT.

Crawford Says the Strike Was Ordered by the Men Themselves.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—State President J. A. Crawford of the United Mine Workers returned tonight from Pana. He was asked regarding the story that the present coal strike was instigated by the Ohio coal operators and would be continued until their supply of coal was exhausted. In reply he said: "In the first place neither John McBride nor the National Board ordered this strike. It was ordered by the National convention of coal miners, which assembled in Columbus, O., last April. At this convention delegates came from as far west as Colorado and as far east as the

ment to use its military forces against the Cripple Creek strikers without application in due form from the Governor or Legislature they will be sorely disappointed. Although no applications for Federal intervention have yet come to the War Department they will be absolutely without result if they do come. The reason, as explained at the War Department, is that there is no authority to be found in law for Federal action. The opinion prevails in the War Department that if Gov. Waite violates the law he can and will be restrained by the State Judiciary, and they are looking for some such termination of the present difficulties. This may be done by a restraining order, and it has been intimated in private advices from Colorado received here by a high official by proceedings in the court that if successful would result in the Lieutenant-Governor succeeding to the chief office in the State. Gen. Schofield said today there was not a word of truth in the report from Cripple Creek of an intention on the part of the United States troops to arrest Gov. Waite in case he took command of the State militia and proceeded against the Deputy Sheriffs on duty in connection with the mine strike.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—Army officers here believe that it will be necessary to call out United States troops to quell the insurrection at Cripple Creek. They believe the strikers cannot be dislodged from Bull Hill by charging upon the mountain, but it will be necessary to shell their stronghold. Mining attorneys in this city have advised the mine owners to call upon President Cleveland for regular troops.

The attorneys for the Raven Gold Mining company have filed notice of appeal to the Federal court at St. Louis from the decision of Judges Hallett and Riner refusing an injunction against the Cripple Creek strikers. The United States Marshal will go to Cripple Creek to serve notice of an appeal on the Miners' Union. The Denver Chamber of Commerce has called a mass-meeting to-morrow night to consider the labor situation with special reference to Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 1.—Absolute quiet reigns throughout the camp tonight. Not a deputy has put in an appearance. The strikers, however, have redoubled their vigilance in guarding their stronghold at Bull Hill. Four lines of pickets guard every road and trail leading from this city to the mountain and the guards extend down the Cañon City, Cheyenne Cañon, and Florence roads for a distance of twelve miles. Pickets are also stationed as far as Midland. At Altman, the stronghold of the miners, the strictest military rule is enforced. The opinion is held generally that the strikers have lost sight of any effect Gov. Waite's visit may have had and they intend to fight.

Gen. Johnson, who is in command of the strikers' defenses on Bull Mountain, is a native of Arkansas and springs from a noted family. He is 30 years of age. His father was a lawyer and editor of the leading Democratic paper of that State for many years prior to the war. He was Public Printer during that period and Democratic nominee for Governor in 1860. The father of the latter was Judge of the United States Court of Arkansas, and a brother of Richard M. Johnson, many years United States Senator and Vice-President of the United States under Van Buren. An uncle of June J. Johnson of Cripple Creek was for six years a member of the Lower House of Congress, and eight years prior to the war resigned his place in the latter body to accept the position of a Confederate States Senator.

Johnson's mother was a Newton, whose father was the only Whig member in Congress ever elected from Arkansas. He was a brother of Admiral Newton, of the United States Navy and a relative of the Crittendons and Allens of Kentucky. Young Johnson was educated at the public schools of Little Rock, after which he was appointed to West Point, remaining there one year and, failing to pass the annual examination, he left the academy and came West to engage in mining. He began as a common miner in New Mexico. Since that he worked in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, and Old Mexico. He came here about three years ago, worked in Aspen, Clear Creek, and Park Counties, finally landing in Cripple Creek during the boom. He is engaged in operating leased properties. Mr. Johnson is six feet in height, broad-shouldered, and physically a fine specimen of manhood. He is thoroughly equipped in military knowledge. He was private secretary to Gov. Berry of Arkansas, and has a number of brothers and relatives in Little Rock. He is also related to United States District-Attorney Johnson of Denver, who will have charge of the prosecution in the event of Federal interference.

DIVIDE, Colo., June 1.—The deputies are in good spirits today. Chief Scalch received a telegram from Commissioner Boynton stating that reinforcements were coming and that no move would be made until the party should be large enough to do effective work. It is expected that the deputies will number 1,000.

SAYS PITTSBURG IS RESPONSIBLE.

Ohio Operators Deny That They Are Prolonging the Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—[Special.]—Officials of the Hocking Valley Operators' Association were asked today regarding the charge made that they were encouraging the strike because they had an immense amount of coal stored at the lake ports ready for sale at advanced prices. They said that there was stored at Duluth, Superior, and other lake ports March 1 495,000 tons of Pittsburg and Ohio coal; that during the month of March it was reduced to 350,000 tons, and in corresponding proportion during April and May, until at the present date the stock has been almost, if not entirely disposed of. Said one informant: "The charges that the Hocking operators do not favor a resumption of work at any price for six or eight weeks on account of this stock stored in the lake docks, as the suspension of operations will largely increase the value of this coal, are untrue. The Ohio operators have been and are willing at any time to meet with the Pittsburg operators and operators from other States and the miners for the purpose of arriving at a fair scale basis. They have made no advances for the reason that the Pittsburg operators are responsible for the strike and should take the first step toward an adjustment of the differences existing between operators and miners."

SUPPLY AT LAKE PORTS IS GONE.

Advance in Price at Duluth and Manitowoc—Unable to Coal Boats.

DULUTH, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—There is practically no soft coal left for sale on the docks at Duluth and Superior. Of the 500,000 tons on hand at the beginning of the season only about 100,000 tons is left, and this is much more than covered by orders. The price in the last sixty days has advanced from $2.90 to $3.50 a ton. A part of the coal has been taken for the fueling of boats, and the companies have agreed to furnish coal for the steamers so long as any is left on the dock.

MANITOWOC, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The Coal and Dock company has now 10,000 tons of coal. The price sixty days ago was $2.75, and is now $4.50. The Goodrich company has 4,000 tons for its own use. There is no more in the city.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Local fuel men are unable to supply the steamers, and the boats are laid up all around for want of coal. It was with great difficulty that the tug Joe Harris got a carload tonight, although it was bound for Pelee Island to work on the sunken steamer Cleveland. Steamers Louisiana and Neosho will burn hard coal this trip. They fueled at Erie and paid $3.55 a ton.

SAYS THE COAL HELD IS UNSOLD.

E. N. Saunders Does Not Believe the Strike Is from Collusion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—Regarding the report of a prearranged conspiracy of coal producers to secure the continuation of the pending strike as long as any coal is left in Lake Superior ports, E. N. Saunders, President of the Northwestern Fuel company, said today:

"So far as I am aware there is not the slightest truth in this charge. We are reaping disastrous consequences from overestimating the needs of the people for coal, as we have more on hand than we can sell. I believe that the strike will be settled soon. President McBride attempted something which under existing conditions could not be done. It is a miners' strike pure and simple for the purpose of equalizing wages, and there can be nothing whatever in the gossip about the operators willfully prolonging the trouble."

RUMORS OF A SETTLEMENT.

Local Coal Men Hear Many Statements, but All Are Denied.

The coal trade yesterday was enlivened with rumors that a marked change in the strike situation was near at hand. One of the reports was that the governing forces of the miners' organization, seeing that the general settlement with operators for which they have contended was apparently an impossibility, would order the men to resume work with private instructions to prepare for another strike two months hence. Another report was that large operators in Pennsylvania would put non-union men in their mines and call on the authorities to protect them. None of these stories were confirmed and all met with denials. Particularly strong denials were made of the story that the strike was precipitated and kept alive in order to sell coal which was stored at ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior. The last of these stocks, estimated at 450,000 tons, was sold a few days ago. Of the prices obtained estimates agree that an advance of approximately 75 cents a ton from the prices of sixty days ago was received. It is said the saving made amounted to over $300,000. Charges that miners and operators have been kept apart to enable this result to be attained have been freely made. Conferences, it is alleged, have been smashed and efforts to settle subverted.

James W. Ellsworth of the Ohio Coal company said yesterday: "I have heard the story of conspiracy and all that and am aware that it has been widely current. I happened to own a good deal of the lake coal. There is nothing in the stories beyond a lot of coincidences. A good deal of coal was stored on the lakes and it was slow of sale. It is also true that it has been sold and at better figures than could have been obtained sixty days ago. It is not true, however, that the owners of the coal incited the strike or that they have kept it open. McBride has not only not been bribed, but he is incorruptible."

The question of coal supply for the County Hospital was discussed at considerable length by the Public Service committee yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Crescent Coal and Mining company asking to be relieved from the contract to supply Indiana block to the hospital. The company says that the stock of this coal is completely out, but they are willing to supply the institution with some other kind of coal at cost price. Commissioner Green made a motion that the company be compelled to live up to the contract. Commissioner Kunstman seconded the motion and it was carried, as was also a similar one. The Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to call upon the contractors, the Kelly and Crescent Coal companies, for screening coal and if they could not supply it he must buy it in the markets and charge the difference to the contractors' accounts.

D. W. Van Eman, a coal operator of Pittsburg, who is stopping at the Wellington, is of the opinion that the miners' strike will never be settled by any agreement between the operators and the men.

PRISONERS IN DANGER OF LYNCHING.

Two Men Arrested at Palmyra, Mo., Charged with Attempted Murder.

QUINCY, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Two men are under arrest at Palmyra, Mo., charged with robbery and attempted murder. If their identification was assured they would probably be lynched before morning. The jail is surrounded tonight, and the angry people may not wait for that assurance.

At 1 o'clock this morning two men effected an entrance to the residence of Mr. J. W. Russell, cashier of the Marion County Savings Bank, one of the most popular citizens of Palmyra. Mrs. Russell was awakened by the men and started to rise to ask who they were. As she moved one of them fired a revolver point blank at her head. The ball struck in the forehead between the eyes but flattened and glanced off. The pistol awakened Mr. Russell, and jumping out of bed he grappled with the men. Another shot rang out, the ball going through Mr. Russell's waist, but he held on and finally succeeded in throwing the burglar down-stairs. Both men jumped out of the window and disappeared in the darkness.

The alarm was quickly given, and all day posses of armed men were scouring the woods. Sheriff Pratt sent to Louis County for bloodhounds, and they arrived at noon. Unfortunately there had been so many people around that the trail had been obliterated, and the dogs were useless. They were sent back and then armed men took to the woods in different directions. A paper was circulated in Palmyra and in a short time $1,200 was subscribed as a reward for the capture of the two men.

Late this afternoon Sheriff Pratt corraled two men in the woods two miles north of Hannibal, who sulkily surrendered under the muzzles of a dozen Winchesters. They were brought back to Palmyra, and arrived there at dark tonight. The jail is surrounded by a great crowd of excited citizens, and lynching is freely talked of. All the crowd needs is assurance that the two men are the guilty ones. Mrs. Russell's wound is serious but not fatal, and as soon as she is a little more composed the men will be taken before her for identification.

IRON HALL OFFICIALS ARE INDICTED.

After a Delay of Two Years After Arrest Action Is Now Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—After a delay of nearly two years since their arrest, indictments were presented today against Freeman D. Somers, Charles H. Baker, Joseph Glading, and James H. Eckersly of the defunct order of the Iron Hall. These men were respectively Supreme Justice, Supreme Cashier, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and member of the Committee on Finance and Accounts of the order. The indictment charges them with conspiring to defraud the supreme sitting of the Iron Hall out of some $200,000; with diverting it to the uses of the Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust, and Safe Deposit company. This large sum was the money which the defendants claim was diverted from the Iron Hall treasury to save the toppling Mutual Bank and preserve intact some $450,000 additional Iron Hall funds which were on deposit there. John W. Hayes, cashier of the Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust, and Safe Deposit company, who was arrested at the same time, turned State's evidence.

FARMER TRIES WHOLESALE MURDER.

Seeks the Lives of Three and Inflicts a Mortal Wound on Himself.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 1.—Tonight Mason L. Miller, a Cheshire farmer, attempted to murder his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ward, and then shot himself dead. He also shot and wounded a German laborer named Beisch, of whom he was jealous. Beisch worked the farm upon which Mrs. Ward lived. Tonight Miller, who had been absent in Hornsville, came into the house and quarreled with Beisch. Miller drew a revolver and fired two shots at the laborer, one taking effect in the left elbow and shattering the bone. Miller then went outside and meeting his mother-in-law fired at her, seriously injuring her. He then cepied Thomas Townsend, a neighbor, and fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. He then returned to the house, where he turned the pistol to his own head and fired, inflicting a mortal wound.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILL LOSE.

Lexington Man Sues His Former Partners in a Boom Town Deal.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 1.—[Special.]—J. Wood Browning, a young attorney here and formerly a boom town speculator, has brought suit against Lieut.-Gov. Mitchell C. Alford and ex-State Treasurer Stephen G. Sharp for $40,000 damages. The petition sets forth that during the boom days of Middlesboro Sharp induced Browning to invest money in some land near Middlesboro, claiming the land cost $400 an acre, when as a matter of fact it was only $300. Browning says after Sharp organized the company he sold out his shares and left his former partner to "hold the bag." The Lieutenant-Governor being one of the largest stockholders will lose $20,000, no matter which way the suit is decided.

Burkholder Wins Oratorical Prize.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—The annual convention and oratorical contest of the Indiana Intercollegiate Prohibition Association was held here this afternoon and tonight. In the contest were representatives from Butler University, Indianapolis; State Normal School, Terre Haute; Earlham College, Richmond; De Pauw University, Greencastle; and the State University. C. M. Burkholder of Earlham won first prize and will represent Indiana in the national prohibition contest at States Island, N. Y., in June. The officers of the association are: President, Charles A. Cole, Terre Haute; Vice-Presidents, Louis Taber, Richmond; Edward Clarke, Indianapolis; Ira Lahr, Macom; Secretary and Treasurer, O. L. Fulwelder, Greencastle.

VAST AREA IS RUINED.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MADE HOMELESS BY THE FLOODS.

Waters Spread Over the Fertile Lands in Oregon and British Columbia, Carrying Everything Before Them — Damage Foots Up Over $3,000,000—Bridges, Factories, and Houses Wrecked at Boulder, Colo.—Mining Camps Swept Away and Crops Destroyed.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—The flood in the Columbia continues to increase and the indications are that the worst is yet to come. Yesterday the Upper Columbia at several points was at a standstill, but reports today show that the river is again rising one foot in twenty-four hours. The river is more than a foot higher than ever before known and the damage will be immense. The fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, are all inundated. Crops are all ruined, houses washed away, and stock drowned. The flood has come gradually, which has given residents an opportunity to move household goods to places of safety, and in most instances stock has been driven to higher ground. The salmon canning business has been almost annihilated. Fish and canning establishments along the river for a distance of 200 miles are under water. It is estimated by cannery men that the loss will reach $100,000.

Telegraphic communication to the North and East is cut off, except by a roundabout way. For miles along the river water has risen over the tops of the telegraph poles. Along the Union Pacific from this city to Umatilla, twenty miles of track are under water. They have established steamboat service which enables them to carry the mails and passengers. The Northern Pacific does not attempt to operate its line between this city and Goble, a distance of forty miles, but makes connection by the large transfer boat. In this city the water has risen into basements as far back as Ninth street, and more than half the elevators in the city are stopped for want of power.

The government locks at the Cascades are in danger. Four hundred sacks filled with sand were sent from the Dalles to the locks, where they will be used to stop any break that may occur in the dam being constructed around the head of the locks. The water is within four feet of the top of the breakwater. Should a break occur the entire works will be destroyed, unless the immense granite heads for the gates should hold. Sauvies Island, a few miles below Portland, is almost entirely under water. Dikes and buildings have been blown from their foundations and are afloat. Crops are ruined and other property is probably damaged. The inhabitants have nearly all fled to the higher ground. Those who remain are living in the second stories of their houses. Damage on the island will probably amount to $250,000.

DEVASTATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Frazer Valley Flooded and Property Damaged to the Extent of $3,000,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 1.—The Frazer River rose ten inches at Westminster yesterday, and is still rising, though three inches higher than ever before known. From points up the river come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher than has ever been known. Frazer Valley for a hundred miles has been inundated. So great is the destruction that ocean steamers passing in through the straits of San Juan de Fuca are now encountering floating crops of houses, and many and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep, and cattle that have passed out through the Frazer's mouth. It is estimated that over 2,000 families are homeless, and that a property loss of $3,000,000 has been suffered. Steamers from the rivers and Puget Sound are still being pressed into the work of rescue. One steamer brought 307 settlers from Westminster late last night. Among them was the family of one rancher from near Langley. The man had built a strong raft upon which he took his family and ten blooded horses. They were rescued in mid-stream after being afloat ten hours.

At many points there is great destitution among the settlers who have fled from their homes. At the Salmon River settlement, where the water is ten feet deep on the flats, many families are huddled together on the highlands and living on one scanty meal a day. The rescuing steamers have neglected them to care for others who are in greater danger.

At Hatzic yesterday the steamer Transfer sailed over farms and fences, over the Hatzic Bridge and up the Pike, and tied up at the door of the Canadian Pacific track, seven miles from where the river formerly ran. The Transfer rescued the wife of Rancher McDermott from the roof of her floating house. Her husband, who had failed in his efforts to rescue her, was found in a small skiff. Both were nearly crazy.

Both Vancouver and New Westminster are cut off from the outside world. The Canadian Pacific has 1,000 men at work repairing its tracks, but the flood is breaking it faster than they can mend it.

The result of the flood will be to stop all farming operations along the Frazer for this season, and the natural result will be a fearful trade depression in New Westminster and Vancouver.

GREAT DAMAGE AT BOULDER, COLO.

Factories, Houses, and Bridges Carried Away—Mining Camps Wiped Out.

BOULDER, Colo., June 1.—The pipe factory, five houses, the railroad tracks, and all the city and railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood in Boulder Creek. Poverty Flats is submerged. No lives were lost. The Sunset branch of the Gulf road and the Mountain road are gone.

The Towns of Crisman and Salina, mining camps in Boulder Cañon, have been wiped out of existence. They had a population of 200, who are now homeless. Many placer mines are ruined. The loss in and around Boulder is estimated at $500,000. All the crops in the St. Vrain Valley, one of the richest grain regions in the State, have been destroyed by the flood.

The towns of Copper Rock and Sugar Loaf are gone, the Prussian and Corning mills flooded and six of their outbuildings swept down the cañon. Springdale and Jamestown suffered greatly, but no particulars can be had except that the Springdale Hotel is in ruins. Several other small towns along the cañon have been partly destroyed, but nothing definite regarding losses can be learned, as communication is cut off.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., June 1.—The damage by the flood in this county is estimated at $100,000. On the mountain tops, instead of rain, eighteen inches of snow fell. Almost all the bridges over Fair Creek and its branches have gone. Some houses were washed away and mines flooded. There have been no trains in or out for two days and there probably will be none for several days.

GOLDEN, Colo., June 1.—The flood in Clear Creek caused damage to the amount of $20,000 to Coor's brewery and other property in this city. Many people had to leave their houses. At Ralston forty people driven from their homes by the bursting of several artificial lakes sought refuge in a house which they thought on sufficiently high ground to be safe. The place was surrounded with water and the inmates were imprisoned without food twenty-four hours.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 1.—The Rio Grande reservoir dam at Palmer Lake is leaking badly, but workmen are strengthening it, and it is thought it will be saved. The Monument dam is safe. In the southern part of this city, where Monument and Shooks streets meet, many houses have been carried off their foundations. Several houses in Colorado City and Manitou have been washed away. Between this city and Cheyenne Cañon all the bridges have been washed out.

MANITOU, Colo., June 1.—Business is practically suspended and hundreds of men are working to save their property. The stream from Williams' Cañon is rushing over Mineral Water Park, leaving gravel in place of grass. Tons of earth have been torn from the pavilion grounds. Dynamite has been used frequently to demolish gorges. The damage to streets, parks, and private property cannot now be estimated. The water is still rising.

LOVELAND, Colo., June 1.—The Big Thompson has spread all over the bottom lands, the streams being higher than at any time since 1876. The home supply ditch has been broken and the water-works are twenty-five feet above water. This ditch supplies a large farming territory and cannot be repaired until after harvest.

FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES AT DENVER.

Hundreds of Families Lose by Floods—Heavy Loss to Railroads.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—Platte River continued to rise until 3 a. m. today. Colfax and Jerome Park were flooded at 11 o'clock last night and 175 families living on the low ground had to flee for their lives. The railway embankment was washed away in places and bridges were badly damaged. The loss will not be great, but the inconvenience will be extreme. Edward Whitman, a boy, fell into the torrent and was drowned. No other fatalities have been reported. It will be several days before trains can be run on schedule time on any of the roads entering Denver. The loss to the railroads is estimated at $25,000 a day. Thirty miles of Union Pacific track is flooded. Over 100 persons rendered homeless by the floods have applied to the County Commissioners for aid.

NOTHING SAVED AT CONCONNULLY.

Cloudburst Adds to the Flood That Sweeps the Town Away.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 1.—In addition to the flood in the creek, which swept away the Town of Conconnully, a cloudburst occurred. Everything was swept before the flood. Trees, houses, and rocks came down upon the flat where they lodged, forming a jam fifteen feet high at places. Nothing is left except parts of seven buildings. When the flood was within half a mile of town it was seen and every one fled to higher land. All succeeded except A. Spencer of Walla Walla, who was carried out to the lake, where he was rescued. A. W. Tullock, a druggist who was sick, was carried down stream 200 yards and landed in a jam, where he was taken out alive after the water had subsided. Outside aid is necessary. The loss is complete as there was no chance to save property. Even people who put their goods on high ground lost everything.

Flood Extending to Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.—There is a break eighty feet wide in the rip-rap work at Belmont Bend on the Missouri River, just above this city. The river is rising and serious damage will follow.

CHARGES AGAINST THE BOSTON POLICE.

Pastor Lansing Says There Is Too Much Corruption in the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The Rev. Dr. J. I. Lansing of Park Street Church, this city, has entered upon a crusade against police corruption. He is backed by the New England Moral Reform club. Dr. Lansing says the police of the city are in collusion with the proprietors of disreputable places, so that if such places are to be raided the inmates are warned in time. He declares: "We have proof the police have taken money. We know when it was paid, what it was paid for, who paid it, and who received it. We have names, data, times, and affidavits, with all the details to secure conviction in open court. We know who the go-betweens are, and the police who have hobnobbed with those arrested for keeping these houses, and who have aided the keepers to get clear." It is understood Dr. Lansing will at once prefer formal charges before the Police Commissioners. Police Commissioner Whiting said today: "The first intimation that our Captains and officers have been guilty of bribe-taking from the keepers of disreputable houses came to us in the charge made in a public address by Mr. Lansing. We will gladly listen to any citizen to come before us with any evidence he may have of corruption in our department, and we promise immediate attention and prompt action."

STUDENTS CAUSE A RIOT IN A THEATER.

Antics of Dickinson College Freshmen Create a Fight and a Panic.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 1.—The annual burlesque entertainment of the freshmen of Dickinson College at the opera-house here tonight ended in a row, which almost assumed the proportions of a riot. While the performance was in progress a crowd of sophomores entered the hall. They were supplied with horns and other contrivances for making noise, and created a din that completely drowned the voices of the performers. One of the latter became so enraged that he hurled a beer bottle from the stage into the audience, striking Mrs. Fisher of this city full in the face. The many other women in the audience were panic-stricken, and began to scream, and the freshmen and sophomores became involved in a free fight. The police rushed in at this juncture and clubbed right and left until something like order was restored, but it was not until President Reed of Dickinson College appeared that comparative quiet was secured. Mrs. Fisher, who had been carried to the stage in an unconscious condition, was revived with difficulty and taken to her home. She is badly hurt, but will recover.

AMERICANS IN DANGER IN COREA.

Rebels Have Achieved a Victory and Menace the Lives of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The State Department has received advices from the United States Minister at Seoul, Corea, stating that a serious outbreak has occurred in that country. It is understood that the United States steamship Baltimore, now at Naski, Japan, about 500 miles distant, will be ordered to the scene of trouble. The Corean Legation received a cablegram today from the King's palace at Seoul stating that the rebels had gained possession of Chunlato, the southern and chief of the eight provinces of the kingdom, that the lives of all foreigners were in danger, and that the presence of a United States warship at Chemulpo without delay to protect Americans was urgently requested. The officials of the legation immediately presented the facts to Secretary Gresham.

The visitors impressed the Secretary with the importance of prompt action. They explained that there were between 300 and 400 Americans in the southern provinces of Corea and that the revolution was really directed against them.

WATER MAIN IN ADAMS STREET BURSTS.

Basements Flooded and the Cable Tracks Deep Under Water.

A water main crossing beneath the Halsted street cable tracks, on Adams street just east of La Salle, burst at 1 o'clock this morning, flooding the surrounding territory. the water forced its way through the cable tracks in great volumes like geysers, and increased in size every minute. In two hours all the streets nearby were flooded and the basements of the adjoining buildings were flooded. It was not shut off until late this morning, after heavy damage had been done. It is supposed that the main was affected by the excavation for the cable track laid a short time ago. Considerable damage was done to the cable tracks, and it is not likely that cars will be able to run this morning.

PLEASURE BOAT UPSET IN THE WABASH.

Miss Mamie Miles of Vincennes Is Drowned and Others Have Narrow Escapes.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Miss Mamie Miles, a wealthy and popular woman and a leader in Vincennes society circles, was drowned tonight. Mrs. William Glover, Maurice Moore, and Mark Ewing, the last-named of St. Louis, had narrow escapes from a like fate. A pleasure party of a dozen persons took the steam launch Latonia and started for Seven-Mile Island on the Wabash River. When about five miles north of this place the launch struck a heavy log and was upset. All the party were saved except Miss Miles.

Medical Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The visiting delegates to the triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons held their annual business meeting this afternoon. The general session under the direction of the American Laryngological Association discussed the subject of "The Surgery of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose." The last general session was given over to the American Neurological Association. "The Influences of Infectious Processes on the Nervous System" was discussed. After an address by President Loomis the congress adjourned.

Slow Old Town.

Philadelphia has 1,027 police to keep a population of 1,142,959 within the bounds of the law.

SHAME OF THE STATE.

KENTUCKY PEOPLE CONTINUE TO DENOUNCE BRECKINRIDGE.

Meeting at Versailles Declares Him a Moral Wreck and Calls Upon the Voters to Relegate Him to Private Life—Landis Called Upon to Submit His Candidacy to Another Convention in the Indiana Tenth—Democrats Will Lose a Congressman in Iowa—News of Politics.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 1.—[Special.]—The Ashland District Republican committee met here today and fixed Sept. 26 as the date for the district convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. Sept. 19 the county conventions to nominate delegates will be held. The district convention will be held at Lexington.

VERSAILLES, Ky., June 1.—A large meeting was held here this afternoon to protest against the candidacy of W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. Two hundred women were present. A. J. Alexander, the noted horsebreeder, was Chairman. Speeches condemning Breckinridge were made by Prof. J. W. McGarvey, Judge J. G. Kinkead, and the Rev. J. B. Doering. The audience cheered almost continuously. The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Representative of this district in Congress has covered himself with disgrace and the people whose servant he is with mortification and shame by gross and frightful licentiousness, by lying and deceit, and disregard of the life that human beings hold sacred, and by such shamelessness and disregard of moral obligations as has made him the wonder and the scorn of the whole world; and

WHEREAS, This matter in all of its phases possesses distinctive and terrible features which place it almost alone and unparalleled in the record of human depravity in our country, striking at the very foundation of social order and life and mockingat the purity of our women and the sacredness of our homes, rendering the author of these crimes a public enemy; therefore we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to prevent the renomination of W. C. P. Breckinridge. We appeal to our Democratic friends by the honor of the district and in the name of God to rise in their might and prevent the fearful moral degradation which would be bound up in the election of this man.

Resolutions which follow demand Breckinridge's withdrawal.

LANDIS SCORED IN AN OPEN LETTER.

Louis Wettengel Advises Him to Submit His Claims to a New Convention.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Louis Wettengel, for thirty-four years a resident and prominent Republican of Lake County, and who has been sent as a delegate to nearly every Congressional convention held in this district since Colfax's day, in an open letter to Charles B. Landis, the nominee for Congress of the rump convention at Hammond, scores him for being "a party to the stealing of the rights of the majority of that convention by disfranchising Lake County's regularly elected thirty delegates." He says in part:

The proceedings at the Hammond convention were all one-sided, unjust, partisan, scandalous, and a disgrace to the Republicans of this district, and were caused wholly by a few politicians of the City of Hammond. These latter conferred with your friends to disfranchise Lake County of its duly elected delegates. Your faction needed fifteen of the Lake County votes to nominate you and therefore your faction on the Committee on Credentials decided that that number be gotten from Lake County. Can you and will you have a brazen face and silvery tongue to go before the people of this district, and especially before the people of Lake County, who by your nomination have been disfranchised and stealthily shorn of their rights, for their candidate? If you don't remove this stain will the people have confidence and trust you to represent them in Congress? There is time enough to call a new convention, conducted in a fair and business-like manner, and it will matter not if it is you, Judge Johnston, or any other candidate. The nominee will then surely be elected by a larger majority than any candidate formerly elected in the district.

CROWN POINT, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Lake County have called a meeting to take place at the court-house at 1 o'clock tomorrow to protest against the methods used in nominating C. B. Landis for Congressman. The party leaders are disgusted at the way the convention was carried on and many of them are outspoken in their denunciation of the manner in which Johnston was defeated. The bolting speeches and strong resolutions denouncing the action at Hammond are looked for at the meeting.

WILL COST THE DEMOCRATS A SEAT.

Appointment of a Postmaster in an Iowa Town Will Defeat Congressman Hayes.

MUSCATINE, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—Muscatine County Democrats are disappointed over the recent appointment of N. C. Stanton as Postmaster at West Liberty and figure that the appointment will cost "Iowa's lone Congressman," Walter I. Hayes, 500 votes in Muscatine County. Stanton is a non-resident and from a Democratic point of view the appointment is considered a grave mistake. Muscatine is the pivotal county in the Second Iowa District, the only Democratic district in the State. Republicans say they can carry this county and the district in the coming campaign. Few Democrats are found willing to dispute this prediction.

FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

Maj. Upham Re-enters the Field to Succeed Gov. Peck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Maj. W. H. Upham of Marshfield, who two weeks ago wrote a letter which was construed to mean that he was out of the Gubernatorial race, has reentered and from this time on must be considered as a factor in the contest, although he has not yet formally announced himself. Maj. Upham has been in consultation with friends here two days. The result of these conferences will be, if he can so arrange his business affairs, that he will announce himself as a candidate.

CRAWFORD NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

President of the Illinois Miners Put Up by the People's Party.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—James A. Crawford, President of the Illinois Miners' Federation, was today nominated for Congress from the Seventeenth District by the People's party, and accepted the nomination. Crawford lives in Fulton County, but will remove to this city. The convention today contained twenty-five delegates from Logan, Menard, Sangamon, and Christian Counties.

Recanvass Shows There Was Fraud.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—The results of the official recanvass of the votes on increasing the salary of the State Attorney-General were announced today. They show the amendment was defeated instead of carried as announced in the election in 1891.

Candidate for Governor of Michigan.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Col. A. T. Bliss tonight announced himself a candidate for the nomination for Governor at the next Republican State convention. He has been a member of Congress and State Senator and is an extensive lumberman.

Minor Political Matters.

The rank and file of the Democracy of Mason City, Ia., indorses Kisner for Postmaster.

The Hitt Republican club has been organized at Freeport, Ill., with a membership of 100.

Charles W. Graves has been appointed Judge of Vernon County, Wis., to succeed Judge Wyman, who goes to the Circuit bench.

The Clinton County (Ia.) Republicans send eighteen delegates to the Congressional convention instructed for J. B. Cheadle and fourteen for W. H. Hart.

The Republicans of Auglaize County, O., at Wapakoneta yesterday elected delegates to the State and other conventions and indorsed the McKinley administration.

The Republican convention to nominate four candidates for Judges of the Second Judicial District of Iowa has been called for July 5 at Ottumwa. Frank W. Eichelberger of Bloomfield and Capt. T. M. Fee of Centerville will be two of the nominees, a third will be taken from Ottumwa, and the remaining places will be filled from one of the counties of the north tier.

Report on South Dakota Crops.

HURON, S. D., June 1.—The United States Weather Bureau summarizes reports from thirty-three counties in South Dakota as follows: "Few showers occurred during the week, and they were light and widely scattered. Crops are recovering from the frost and look fairly well, particularly corn, but injury was more or less permanent in spots, especially to early sown flax. Rain is needed. Millet and late flax sowing is still in progress."

TROOPS TO MOVE IT.

[Continued from first page.]

Springfield, Ill.; and Moberly, Mo., will close down today and remain closed until a week from next Monday. The step is taken because of business depression and short supply of fuel. The small shops will not close.

MINERS MOVE TO BURN BRIDGES.

Will Try to Stop Coal Traffic on the Norfolk and Western Road.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—[Special.]—At midnight a dispatch was received from Sheriff Hutt of Pike County that 1,000 miners were moving overland from Wellston to Waverly for the purpose of burning the Norfolk and Western railroad bridge at that point. A hundred deputies were at once sworn in and placed to guard the bridge. The greatest excitement prevails at Waverly. Gov. McKinley has been apprised of the situation, and if the strikers appear at Waverly will order out militia to guard the bridge. The grievance against the Norfolk and Western road is that it has been hauling "scab" coal from the Pocahontas field. The distance from Wellston to Waverly is fifteen miles, and the men should reach there by daylight.

Supt. J. Robinson and J. J. Archer, Division Freight Agent of the Norfolk and Western railroad, today called upon President McBride and Secretary McBryde of the United Mineworkers of America and said they had information that the miners contemplated interfering with the coal traffic of the road. The road is hauling coal from the Pocahontas district, where the operators are paying the price demanded, and 2,500 miners are out of work. President McBride immediately sent dispatches to officials of the association at Coalton and Wellston ordering them not to allow the stoppage of trains under any circumstances. Supt. Robinson subsequently called upon Gov. McKinley and laid the situation before him. The conference was secret, but it was ascertained that Gov. McKinley assured Supt. Robinson that he would at once order troops to the scene if any disturbance occured.

President McBride has received a threatening communication. The writing paper, etc., indicate that it was not written by a miner. The letter says the coal strike is causing much suffering and the writer threatens to kill McBride.

HOT RECEPTION FOR AN AGITATOR.

Leavenworth, Kas., Citizens Ready for Secretary McGregor's Return.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 1.—[Special.]—Leavenworth citizens are excited tonight over a proposed second invasion by Missouri agitators to force the miners of this city on a sympathetic strike. Yesterday local people organized to protect miners who were being intercepted and intimidated on going to work, and they made it so warm for Secretary McGregor of the Kansas Miners' Union, who had been here several days stirring up trouble, that he left the city in a hurry last night. This evening he sent word to Leavenworth that he was coming back from Missouri with 800 striking miners to stock all the shafts in the city. A hot reception awaits him. Last night the Citizens' Executive committee met the Police Board and had a stormy time with them. Today Mrs. Blackman, the lady Commissioner, went to Topeka to consult with Gov. Lewelling about the course for the police to pursue in the threatened trouble.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 1.—The strike of the National Tube company's employés may be settled today by arbitration. The firm has consented to this method.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The Jellico miners have been successful in prevailing upon the Coal Creek miners to join the strike again, and this morning the 4,000 men who returned to work a few days ago laid down their tools.

CADDO, I. T., June 1.—Gov. Jones of the Kiowa Nation announces that he never requested the United States Government to send troops to the Territory to protect the miners.

WALSENBURG, Colo., June 1.—Six hundred striking miners started south today to bring out the miners in other camps.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., June 1.—The coal miners here struck today and have picketed the approaches to the mines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—The 1,500 union carpenters who went out this morning to secure an adjustment of wages will return to work tomorrow. The rate of 35 cents an hour demanded by the carpenters was accepted by the contractors.

TO STOP BIG FOUR COAL SHIPMENTS.

Coal Strikers May Gather at Kankakee to Shut Off Traffic.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Messages were received here last night saying the coal strikers had concluded it would amount to nothing to stop the Big Four from shipping coal over the Seneca branch, so they would march to this city to prevent the using of the branch and turning coal over to the Central for Chicago. The Sheriff went to Ess

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THEY NAME RAYMOND.

HIS FRIENDS CLAIM HIS NOMINATION FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At an Enthusiastic Meeting of Republican Ward Leaders It Is Shown He Has 344 Delegates Out of 506—Kochersperger or Gross May Be Put on the Ticket as Candidate for Sheriff—Convention Likely to Be Held About June 23—Other People Who May Be Up for Election.

Samuel E. Raymond's friends rallied in great force at Kinsley's last night. The blue room on the third floor was crowded with his friends who came to pledge their own support and the support of the wards from which they hailed. They were mostly the accepted leaders in their respective wards into the bargain, and their pledges, no doubt, will be redeemed convention day, which, judging from the resolution adopted, will be held about June 23. A conservative estimate would make those present the representatives of more than 300 delegates in the Republican County convention, which seems to indicate the nomination of Mr. Raymond for Treasurer beyond much doubt.

Arthur Dixon of the Third Ward presided and Ald. Kent of the Eleventh Ward acted as Secretary. The wards were represented as follows:

First Ward—E. R. Brainerd.
Second Ward—W. D. Preston, George Gibbs, ex-Ald. Horan.
Third Ward—Perry Hull, Judge Haney, Arthur Dixon, M. H. Gibson, John Richardson.
Sixth Ward—David E. Shanahan, Frank J. Otto, Jacob Frank.
Eighth Ward—Joseph Walsh, James Banks, Henry Westerfield.
Eleventh Ward—George B. Swift, Ald. Kent, Ald. Watson, A. J. Stone, B. A. Eckhardt, Joseph Suits, T. W. Sennott, John J. Morrison.
Twelfth Ward—Ald. Campbell, Ald. Kahler, David Clark, Fred Blonat, George H. Williams.
Thirteenth Ward—Ald. Stanwood, George McGregor, James Frake.
Seventeenth Ward—Thomas Johnson.
Eighteenth Ward—John M. Smyth, M. R. Harris, George Berz, M. R. Mandelbaum.
Nineteenth Ward—Chris Mamer, Commissioner Peacock, John J. Garrity.
Twentieth Ward—Ex-Ald. Eisfeldt.
Twenty-first Ward—Harry D. Powell, Charles W. Andrews, Henry M. Bean, Alfred Kapp, E. D. Cook, J. F. Threedy, and O. W. Hebel.
Twenty-second Ward—Fred Busse, Ald. Muelhoefer, Henry Severin, Commissioner Burmeister.
Twenty-third Ward—Ex-Ald. Linn, Ald. Larson, Walter Ulrich, Michael Burke.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Charles W. Anthony, F. W. C. Rhode, George S. Wilkes, Tom Currier.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Ex-Ald. Ackerman.
Twenty-ninth Ward—J. J. McCarthy, J. L. Carey.
Thirtieth Ward—Eugene Reilly, Roy West.
Thirty-second Ward—Ald. Kerr, George D. Warner, James McDevitt, Joel M. Longenecker, John D. Adair, J. M. Hamilton, Andrew Hamilton, Herman Philips, George W. Crawford.
Thirty-third Ward—Sydney McCloud, John J. Hanberg, E. P. Langworthy.
Thirty-fourth Ward—Albert J. Maher, John Symons, John McSwayne.

Seems to Settle It for Him.

The representatives of the wards as they were called gave an estimate of the number of Raymond delegates that would be elected. The total showed 344—exactly 325. As the convention will consist of 506 delegates this seems to settle it in favor of Mr. Raymond.

During the discussion the question arose as to whether the interests of some other candidates for other places on the ticket than Treasurer should not be considered. This led ex-State's-Attorney Longenecker to suggest the name of Charles Gross of the Thirty-second Ward, who has been mentioned for Sheriff. The Second and Third Ward representatives expressed themselves as favorable to Gross, but there was strong objection from the other wards and the caucus then decided that, as the gathering was purely a Raymond meeting, it would be unfair to consider candidates for other places on the ticket, and nothing farther was done in this direction.

A motion proposed by Ald. Kerr that the county convention should be called at an early date was carried unanimously. The date discussed was June 23, and as a majority of the members of the County committee were present or represented it is probable that the convention will be held on that date.

Kochersperger for Sheriff.

The general impression now is that Mr. Raymond has a sure thing for the Treasurership, and Mr. Kochersperger, who has been his principal competitor, is being urged to come out as a candidate for Sheriff. His friends do not admit he is beaten, but they urge this course. Charles Gross is now being backed for this place, as it will be noted by a strong element in the Second, Third, and Thirty-second Wards, and he has friends in other parts of the city. Last evening a combination ticket, such as the following, was talked of at a caucus of a few of the leaders:

Treasurer—Samuel B. Raymond.
Sheriff—D. H. Kochersperger or Charles Gross.
County Clerk—Henry Eidolph.
Probate Clerk—J. R. B. Van Cleave.
Criminal Court Clerk—William Dunn or A. O. Cooper.
County Judge—Charles G. Neely or F. Q. Ball.
Probate Judge—Christian Kohlsaat.
County Superintendent of Schools—Orville F. Bright.

It is the determination of the leaders to give the nomination for Sheriff to a Thirty-second Ward man. If Kochersperger carries the ward he will be nominated for Sheriff. If Gross carries it his chances are equally as good. All the rest is speculation.

HIS REMOVAL A POLITICAL DEAL.

North Siders Express Opinions of the Pettigrew Incident.

While it has been apparent for several weeks that it was only a question of time until Supt. Pettigrew would be removed by the Lincoln Park Board, the people of the North Side do not seem to have been prepared for it, and the action of Thursday's meeting was much discussed yesterday. No particular objection seems to be made against Horace C. Alexander, who will be Superintendent, beginning July 1, but the claim is made that as Pettigrew is so well fitted for the place and has given no cause for removal it is a shame a political appointment should be made. The people seem to think the position

H. C. ALEXANDER, THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

of Superintendent will now be a political one. The trouble with Mr. Pettigrew, it is said, was that he would not put men who were in no way fitted for the work expected of them on the pay-roll.

According to all accounts there are two members of the board not at all pleased with the turn affairs have taken. President Crawford wanted to vote for William B. Ewing, and it is understood Gen. Winston was strongly opposed to the removal of Mr. Pettigrew. Gen. Winston takes a deep interest in the park, and he is probably better posted than any other man on the board as to the feeling of the people on the North Side. President Crawford says Mr. Alexander is little known outside of his having been connected with the City Engineer's office for several years. Mr. Crawford says not a single charge of any sort was ever made against Supt. Pettigrew.

John Worthy, who was for a number of years a Lincoln Park Commissioner, speaks of Supt. Pettigrew's ability in the strongest terms. He said yesterday: "We had been looking for a man for a long time when we found Mr. Pettigrew. We found it a most difficult matter to get a man qualified to fill the position and do all expected of him. In order to be a good superintendent a man must have a thorough knowledge of horticultural work. He must also understand handling men and be able to tell the amount of work each squad of men can do. The men are worked in small squads, and these squads are scattered over the park. If the superintendent does not know his business the men will 'soldier' on him. Another important thing is that he must be a competent road and sidewalk builder. Large sums of money are expended in this way and the superintendent should have experience in this direction. He should also be a landscape gardener and have a thorough knowledge of how to construct a breakwater. The breakwater is one of the most difficult things to look after connected with the park. If this work is not done right large amounts of money will be thrown away. As for Mr. Pettigrew he has all these qualifications. One year he saved the park between $7,000 and $8,000 in the construction of roads."

Another matter that will attract wide interest will come up at the next meeting of the Park Board. This is opening La Salle avenue into the park.

Horace C. Alexander, the new superintendent, is a native of Whiteside County, this State, having been born near Sterling in 1853. He went to the University of Michigan, where he took a scientific and engineering course. He graduated in 1882, spent a year or so in Dakota, and then became connected with the engineer corps of the Chicago and Alton railroad. In 1884 he was appointed to a position in the City Engineer's office by Mayor Harrison. He remained with the City Engineering Department through the Harrison, Roche, and Cregier administrations. He then went into business for himself, and is now the senior member of the firm of Alexander, Hill & Enricht.

EMIL'S EXPERIENCE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Story of a Man Who Was Mixed Up in the Great Explosion There.

When Emil Jorgensen went to Colorado to mine for gold he didn't anticipate an adventure such as he experienced at Cripple Creek last Friday morning. He was in direct contact with an explosion of seventy-five pounds of giant powder, but got only a dislocated shoulder, a fractured rib, a torn scalp, and some sore places where there are several square inches of skin missing. As he sat in the Pennsylvania Depot yesterday afternoon

EMIL JORGENSEN.

waiting for the limited to bear him to his home at Cresson, Pa., he exhibited a stoicism that was almost brutal. He bears what must be necessarily a great deal of pain in a fashion that would put to shame one of his old Norse forefathers. There is no sign of a bandage on him—just some pieces of court plaster showing under his hat. He moves in a painful way and all this because he is afraid of being followed from out West by some one who would be glad to end his mortal career. He is a pleasant-looking man 30 years of age. When he talks of his experience he does so in a half-awed, rather excitable way. His story, summed up in words, amounts to this:

Last Wednesday the gold and silver miners who had seceded from the union at Cripple Creek secured positive information from Denver that a sufficient force of armed men were to be sent from that place by the mine owners to give miners that would work protection. Jorgensen was selected by the representative of the Strong mine to make up a party of twelve. The rest of the men were to wait for the protection of the armed force that was to arrive from Denver, but the Strong party, whose shaft was not closely watched, concluded to start as soon as practicable, so Thursday morning they gained the mine unmolested. Their food was sent down in three-day lots. They worked the regular time and as much overtime as they cared to. All went well until Friday morning. That morning Jorgensen's companion in the "drift" grew ill and begged to be taken up the shaft. Jorgensen did this. When once up he laid his charge on a bench in the engine-house. While he was busy fetching his sick comrade some water the man who was acting as engineer stepped out, asking Jorgensen to call him in case the bell rang from the mine calling for the bucket. The man had not gone ten steps from the entrance when he ran back into the engine-house and shouted "For God's sake let's get out of here; here comes a crowd of strikers to hang us!"

They looked down the hill and saw an armed lot of fellows marching up the hill. The engineer ran quickly to the cord that rings the alarm bell in the mine that calls the men to the bottom of the shaft, gave it two or three quick jerks and then took to his heels. Jorgensen's companion, whether from the illness or fright, had fainted. He tried to rouse him but failed. The men who had caused this were by this time close upon the engine-house. Jorgensen recognized in them the worst of the malcontents, the foremost of which had Winchesters. Two of them carried large cans of nitro-glycerine which they hurled into the shaft.

After the tremendous explosion in the mine Jorgensen took refuge in the engine-house and locked himself in. Then the strikers moved his way and set off a charge of giant powder that Jorgensen saw would blow the engine-house to pieces. Then he managed to squeeze out of a hole and started down the hill when the explosion came which tore the engine-house to fragments and wounded him. For an hour he was unconscious, and when he came to a full realization of all that had passed he got to his knees and saw he had been blown sixty feet down the hillside of Battle Mountain. He saw men running about, and fearing they might be some of his enemies, the strikers, he concluded to get away. It was painful work, and when he finally reached a secluded place he rested. It took him till that night to make his way to Victor. It was then he learned the full extent of his injuries. The doctor told him he must stay in bed for at least a month. Saturday night, however, he scrawled a note with his left hand telling of the men in the mine, left enough money to pay for his day in the house, gathered his clothes together, and left by the window. He secured passage in a freight train to Colorado Springs, took a train to Denver, and left there Sunday night.

EVELYN LEONORE BALLOU MILLS-EVANS.

This Is the Name of a Woman Who Is Mixed Up in a Romance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—A strange romance comes from the State Asylum at Agnews. Nearly a year ago a young woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Evelyn Leonore Ballou Mills-Evans, was arrested here for swindling fashionable boarding-houses and a maid and a nurse, who had trusted her. She was twice taken before the Board of Lunacy and pronounced sane. A Police Magistrate then pronounced her guilty of the crime charged and sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. Then it transpired the woman had a wealthy brother in Sacramento and another influential brother in New York, who is connected with the house of Tiffany. They had her pronounced insane, and she was removed from prison to the Agnews Asylum. There she encountered an acquaintance of her girlhood, J. A. Beardsley, who was employed as an attendant at the asylum. Now Beardsley and Mrs. Mills-Evans are both missing from the asylum. One resigned his position and the other escaped. It transpires, too, that the woman has secured a divorce from her second husband, a mechanic named Evans, whom she married in San Francisco, and that she is now the wife of J. A. Beardsley. Their present whereabouts are unknown. The Ballou family is well known in New York. J. A. Beardsley is the son of a former New York banker. His mother now lives at White Plains, N. Y.

RAID COLLEGE BOYS

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES LIBERALLY CLUBBED BY THE POLICE.

Lively Ending of the Class Function of "Burning Legendre"—Students Scatter Before the Night Sticks and Many Badly Bruised — Railroad Passenger Agreement Falls Through—Direct Evidence of Bribery in the Police Department in New York—Notes of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The annual celebration of the Sophomore club of Columbia College ended tonight at Avenue A and Sixty-eighth street in an attack upon the merrymakers by the reserve squad of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, which the boys said was brutal and unjustifiable. The fire kindled by the boys in the vacant lot owned by John D. Crimmins at that place had almost burned itself out, and the high fenced land was dark as the grave. Suddenly at 11 o'clock, without a sound of alarm, the twenty-five policemen stole swiftly inside through the one narrow gate which affords entrance. Their long, heavy night sticks descended on the unprotected heads and bodies of the college lads, and, crying and bleeding, they ran like sheep to the gate. Swift behind them came their assailants, and not till the last unfortunate had escaped did their work cease. Then, still terrified, most of the bruised boys slipped away home. Several were conveyed away in cabs. They were too badly hurt to walk. It was impossible to learn how seriously some of them were hurt. J. A. Valentine, '96, of this city was carried away between two frightened friends. It was said he was badly injured about the legs and head. Another boy plunged head foremost into a bed of rocks near the center of the lot. He was talking incoherently and bleeding from the head when rescued by a companion. The custom of "Burning Legendre" is a time-honored one at Columbia, but never has the celebration had an ending to compare with that of tonight.

BREAK THE PASSENGER AGREEMENT.

Blunder of the Board of Rulings in Fixing the New Schedule of Rates.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The agreement that was entered into some time ago by the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations to raise the passenger rates between New York and Chicago by the different lines has fallen through. It was to go into effect, today but the Erie, West Shore, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western companies notified the Commissioners that they would not carry out the orders of the Board of Rulings. Consequently, the Commissioners notified all the members that the new agreement was void. The proposed arrangement was that the West Shore should raise its rate from New York to Chicago on its 6 p. m. train to $18; that the Lehigh Valley should charge $18 on its 6:10 p. m. train, and that these companies as well as all of the other differential lines should charge $18 on all trains in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroads. The Erie was directed to charge $18 on its 9 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. trains and $15 on its 3:30 p. m. train. The objections urged by the West Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western companies for refusing to put into effect the new tariff were that the discrimination in fares on their several trains without enough actual distinction in the character of the trains themselves would lead to much confusion in the minds of the public. The Erie held that tariffs issued by the Board of Rulings made the sum of the locals at junction points less than the through rate and of course those who knew the game would travel on the local tickets and thereby save money. This blunder on the part of the Board of Rulings is the subject of a great deal of gossip in railroad circles and it is believed by some that it seals the fate of that body.

LIBERAL BRIBES TO NEW YORK POLICE

Lexow Committee Brings Out Evidence of Payment of "Protection" Money.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The Lexow committee got down to business today and heard some testimony which bears out all Dr. Parkhurst has claimed against the Police Department of this city. The principal witness was Charles Priem, who used to keep a disorderly house at No. 28 Bayard street. When he first took the house Capt. Cassidy was in charge of the precinct. To him he paid an "initiation fee" of $500 and $25 a month. Capt. Cassidy was transferred and Capt. Cross took his place. Priem had then to pay another "initiation fee" of $500 and the monthly fee was raised to $50. Under Capt. Cassidy the ward man was George Connor, now at headquarters. Under Capt. Cross the ward man was named Smith. Other changes occurred and each new Captain, upon taking charge of the precinct, exacted the same "initiation fee" of $500 and the monthly payment of $50. His house was raided once, but the Captain sent him word in time so he could send all the inmates away. In addition to the regular assessments which the ward men used to collect for the Captains they also came around a little before Christmas each year and suggested "that he make a little present" to the Captain. Priem paid the Captain $100 each Christmas for two years and then beat him down to $75. Besides this he was forced to make a contribution to the Commanche club, a Tammany organization. Altogether he paid the police $4,300. Rhoda Sanford was the next witness. She reluctantly admitted she had paid $500 several times for police protection and $50 a month.

FIGHT OF TWO TUGS IN THE HARBOR

One Nearly Sunk Through the Anger of the Captain of a Rival.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Within sight of Sandy Hook one tug almost sent another to the bottom this afternoon an account of a dispute over the towing of a bark. The bark Oh Kim Soon of Digby, N. S., from Mauritius, arrived here this afternoon and was met by the tug Robert Haddon, whose master, Benjamin Stucker, offered to tow the bark up to quarantine for a big consideration. Capt. Morton refused to give the price and offered $25. The Haddon's commander declined and steamed away. Morton anchored the bark and the Haddon kept on its course. Capt. Morton of the Oh Kim Soon signaled the tug John T. Pratt and it approached.

"What is the matter with that other tug?" asked Capt. Enos, master of the Pratt.

"Wouldn't have it tow me," answered Capt. Morton, "offered it $25 and then had to anchor. Give you $30."

The Pratt went under the lee of the bark and took the hawser for the Oh Kim Soon. Then something approached quickly. It whizzed up at full speed. It was the Robert Haddon, running as fast as its engines would help it. Its Captain yelled to the master of the Pratt that the towing job belonged to the Haddon. The Captain of the Pratt says that Capt. Tuttle yelled: "I'll sink you" and signaled for full speed ahead. He says the Haddon cut the hawser connecting the bark and the Pratt and then backed and struck his tug amidships. The blow broke the rail and stanchions, ripped up the deck, jarred the machinery badly, and loosened the packing about the funnel.

The Pratt is a dumpy little craft, with a low free board. The Haddon, a big seagoing tug, stood above it like a mastiff shaking a poodle. The Pratt could make no resistance, so turned and tried to get away. Then, it is said, the Haddon returned and rammed it again and again. To all these statements the master of the Haddon enters a general denial. The Pratt was badly damaged. It will cost at least $2,000 to repair its injuries, and it will go into dry dock tomorrow for repairs.

WOMAN MASONS OPPOSE THE "RING."

Fight Probable at the Convention Next Week of the Eastern Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The convention of women Masons who constitute the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of the State of New York, which will open in the Scottish Rite Hall Tuesday, June 5, will not, from present indications, pass off as quietly as the gatherings of former years. Many of the members of the Eastern Star have been making assertions for some time past that there is too much politics in the order, and that heretofore the administrations of affairs has been dominated by a "ring." A prominent woman connected with the order said tonight: "The independent women in the organization made up their minds to conduct their own affairs. We have determined at our forthcoming convention to break up the ring that the men have formed and to transact our own business in our own way." The contest will narrow itself down to a fight between the men and the women.

MILLION LEFT IN A SMALL TRUNK.

W. W. Cornell's Unexpected Estate Administered in Court at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—Securities to the value of $1,000,000 were found in a small trunk near the room in which William W. Cornell died in this city Wednesday. The securities were placed in a bank today and the disposition of the estate came up before Surrogate Dorland. Mr. Cornell lived in a modest home in Garfield place. He was 83 years old when he died. Nobody suspected he had money. He was the son of Latham Cornell of Troy, from whom he inherited an iron business. He retired thirty years ago with about $40,000. In the last few years of his life he allowed himself no pleasure except such as he derived from inspecting the contents of his trunk. It had been said he was a brother of ex-Gov. Cornell, but this is not true. He left no will. His estate will be divided among his heirs at law.

BOYCOTT BY THE BUILDING TRADES.

Imported Material or Prison-Made Tiles Will Not Be Used.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Building Trades Conference, comprising two-thirds of the building trades unions in this city, notified architects and contractors today that a boycott had been placed on all imported building materials made by foreign workmen employed by Americans. Prison-made woodcarving work, ornamental mosaics, and tiles are also boycotted. Should architects and contractors persist in using the classes of material declared to be boycotted an appeal is to be made to organized labor throughout the State to vote next fall only for legislators who will urge the passage of laws to prohibit the importation of such obnoxious materials. An Arrangement committee has been appointed, with power to order a general strike if it seems advisable.

HOFFMAN HOUSE CHARTER ANNULLED

Final Action in the Controversy Between Edward S. and W. E. D. Stokes.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Vice-Chancellor Greene in chancery chambers at Jersey City this morning annulled the charter of the Hoffman House corporation on a petition from W. E. D. Stokes. This is the outcome of a partnership controversy between Edward S. and W. E. D. Stokes, who constituted the Hoffman House company, chartered under the laws of New Jersey and doing a hotel business in New York. Vice-Chancellor Greene directed Receivers A. Oakey Hall and E. W. Ward to wind up the affairs of the Hoffman House corporation at once.

HOLDS ITS LAURELS ONLY A DAY.

Paris Surpasses the Normannia's Record on the Long Route from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The Hamburg-American steamship Normannia held the record for the fastest passage from Southampton by the long, or Southern, route nearly twenty-four hours. At 8:46 tonight the American line steamship Paris arrived at the bar and took away the Normannia's prize. The Normannia made 3,103 miles in 6 days, 12 hours, and 41 minutes. The Paris made 3,119 miles in 6 days, 11 hours, and 33 minutes.

TO BUILD SIXTY ENGINES FOR BRAZIL.

Brooks Works Gets an Order Amounting to $750,000.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Brooks locomotive works of Dunkirk, N. Y., have just received from Messrs. Flint & Co. of this city an order for thirty passenger locomotives and thirty freight locomotives for the Central railway of Brazil. This order will amount to nearly $750,000.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Many People from the West to Sail for Europe Today.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Among the passengers who will sail tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale are the following: Miss J. Bethke, Mr. Frank Barth, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Helen Culver, Miss M. E. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gruen, Mr. W. A. Johnston, Mr. G. Smith Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Langhorst, Mr. Simon Mandel, Mrs. Dorothea Menke, Mrs. Mary Mathews, Master Willie Mathews, Miss E. Ristau, Mr. Voi Schneider, Miss Hannah Schroeder, Mrs. Joseph R. Wilkins, Miss M. Wilkins, Miss P. P. Wills, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Anderson, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brier, Peoria; Mrs. Caroline Crusius, Peoria; Mrs. J. Von Egidy, Medford, Wis.; Miss Flora Engelmann, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Frick and child and Mr. John Frick, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Hansen, Master Guido Hansen, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kern, Milwaukee; Mr. John H. Nix, St. Joseph, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zimmermann and children, Peoria.

Quick Firing Guns Tested.

An interesting test of quick firing guns was made today at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The pieces were Driggs-Schroeder the Sponsel, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, the Hotchkiss, and the Skoda. The only American gun was the Driggs-Schroeder. The Seabury was also mounted, but was not in the contest. They are all six-pounders with the exception of the Skoda, which is a three-pounder. The trial showed that the Driggs-Schroeder gun was the easier to handle than any of the others and had the advantage of rapidity of fire.

Suicide of Samuel Van Praag.

Samuel Van Praag, who was a well-known figure in shipping circles in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in his apartment in the Brockholst at Eighty-fifth street and Columbus avenue this morning. Despondency, induced by illness which threatened to make him a helpless invalid, is the only cause that can be assigned for the deed.

Dr. Meyer's Sentence Postponed.

The sentence of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Ludwig Brandt, was postponed today until next August. Meyer was escorted to court ready to hear Recorder Smyth impose sentence. His disappointment was due to the failure of Lawyers Brooke and O'Sullivan to appear.

Bismarck's Son Not in New York.

The statement that Count Herbert Bismarck was a passenger on the steamer Normannia, which arrived here last night from Hamburg and Southampton, was erroneous. He embarked on the Normannia in Hamburg, but disembarked in Southampton for a visit to England.

Gotham Brevities.

Messrs. Lederer & Canary will give up the Casino next November, and the Aronsons will again assume the management.

Mrs. Julia De St. Martin of Jersey City has instituted suit for divorce in the New Jersey Court of Chancery from Joseph De St. Martin. The defendant is four years older than his wife, and is the son of Count De St. Martin. He was in the French army, but came to this country.

NO CHANGE IN THE STRIKE AT PULLMAN

Relief Committee Still Able to Relieve the Needs of Destitute Families.

There was no change yesterday in the situation of the strike at Pullman. The Relief committee reported that it was still able to relieve the wants of the 450 families dependent on it. The officers of the American Railway Union, including President Debs and Vice-President Martin, had a long session at the Ashland Block, but without taking any important step. They said they were waiting to commit Mr. Pullman to a rejection of the overtures of the Civic Federation and also for the convention of the American Railway Union, which is to be held June 12 at No. 82 Lake street. President Debs said the body would be conservative and cautious and not recommend a general strike unless driven to it. The Woman's Alliance was appealed to yesterday by the Trades and Labor Assembly to help the Pullman strikers, but replied they did not believe in strikes and would help only the women and children involved.

Eugene Debs, President of the American Railway Union, said yesterday: "I have not yet been to Pullman, but I know enough of the situation to say I believe the strikers will win. They have nothing but grievances down there. I may go to Pullman Monday and the union will discuss what it can do for the strikers when it meets June 10."

Mann Bros.' Place Burned.

Mann Bros.' woodenware house, Sangamon and Front streets, was burned last night. Loss, $6,000.

WAS WITH THE GANG.

GEORGE NEWCOMB SAYS MAXWELL CONSPIRED FOR HIS DEATH.

In His Ante-Mortem Statement, Made at the County Hospital, He Says His Brother Detective Is Responsible for the Shooting—Maxwell Is Locked Up on the Charge but Denies Its Truth—Detectives Had Shadowed Maxwell and Say His Record Was Bad.

Special Officer George S. Newcomb's ante-mortem statement implicates his brother officer, James C. Maxwell, in the shooting Thursday night on a Grand Trunk train, which resulted in Newcomb being seriously and perhaps mortally wounded.

Drs. Morgan and Worthley performed an operation on Newcomb yesterday morning and found that the bullet which entered the abdomen had perforated the intestines in four places and had lodged in the back. The physicians do not hold out any hope for his recovery.

Officer James C. Maxwell was arrested Thursday at midnight just as he had sent a dispatch to Supt. A. B. Attwater at Detroit notifying him of the shooting. He declares that he is innocent of any complicity in the shooting.

Last night he was booked at the armory on the charge of being accessory to an assault with intent to commit murder. Newcomb's brother-in-law, Sergt. Beauplie of the Englewood Police Station, preferred the charge against him.

The two officers had been sent out to protect passengers on incoming Grand Trunk trains from confidence men. In an altercation with one of the men on the rear platform of a car Newcomb was shot. According to the statement made by Newcomb, there was a conspiracy between Maxwell and a gang of confidence men to rob passengers and divide the plunder.

Newcomb's Accusations Are Strong.

Newcomb's statement is as follows:

George S. Newcomb, being duly sworn, deposes and says: "I am suffering from gunshot wounds received in the abdomen and I believe I am going to die. The following is my statement:

"I left the Dearborn Street Depot on the Grand Trunk with Special Agent James Maxwell at 8:15 p. m. and got off the train at Forty-first street. We went there for the purpose of looking for confidence men who were supposed to be aboard a Grand Trunk train which was due at the Dearborn Street Depot at 9:10 p. m. Maxwell and myself boarded the Grand Trunk, north-bound, at Forty-first street.

"Maxwell told me he had made arrangements with some confidence men to do up the passengers on this Grand Trunk, which was due in the city at Dearborn Street Depot at 9:10 p. m. the 31st of May, 1894. Maxwell and myself saw the confidence men get on the train at Twenty-second street, and I placed the smaller one of the two under arrest standing out on the platform of the car. James Maxwell and the larger man were standing inside of the car at the door talking when the man I had under arrest pulled out a revolver and shot me. I do believe James Maxwell told the man I had under arrest to shoot me. After the man shot me he jumped from the train, which was near Twelfth street, and disappeared in the darkness.

"The man who was talking to James Maxwell also jumped from the train and ran away. I walked into the car and sat down in a seat and said to James Maxwell, 'My God, Jim, I am killed.' I have seen these men talking to James Maxwell in the House of Detention, Clark street. The small man that shot me is about 33 years old, dark complexion. The other man is tall and heavy set with a dark, heavy mustache. I saw these two men in conversation with James Maxwell at the Dearborn street depot the night of May 31 before we went to meet the train. James Maxwell had agreed to divide with me what he got from the confidence men.

Charles Eager, a "hostler" for the Grand Trunk, saw those men on the train before and knows them. It was about 5 o'clock p. m. that Maxwell was talking to the men at the Dearborn street depot. GEORGE S. NEWCOMB.

Charles Eager Saw Three Men.

Charles L. Eager, the hostler referred to in Newcomb's statement, told a somewhat different story of the shooting when brought before Assistant Chief Kipley. He said there were three men in the gang, and that Newcomb was shot by the third man from outside the vestibule of the last car.

"The three men got on the train at Twenty-second street," he said, "two of them on the west side and one on the east. I was in the passenger coach at the time. I had seen all the men before and I watched them. Two of them started right back through the ladies' car for the rear sleeper. The third rode in the short distance and then jumped off and caught on at the rear platform of the last car. I had jumped off the car, and as the rear platform passed me I thought I saw this third man draw a revolver and fire into the vestibule, where Newcomb was standing. All three then jumped off and ran away."

Eager, while knowing all three to be old confidence men, could not give the names of any of them. On his description of the third man the dectectives have come to the conclusion that he is a fellow named "Anderson," a Swede. The police think the man who Newcomb says shot the shooting is known as "Spanish" Flock.

Maxwell was brought into Assistant Chief Kipley's private office yesterday and Newcomb's statement read to him. He protested that he was innocent.

"That's what Newcomb says about it," he declared, "but it is all wrong. I knew nothing about those men and was trying to make a straight arrest."

"Why didn't you hang to your man then?" demanded the Assistant Chief.

"I had nothing against the man," he replied. "Newcomb would have fallen off the platform if I hadn't caught him, and I had to let the man go."

Says He Arranged Robberies.

"Pete" Foley, a pickpocket, was arrested. He told the police that Maxwell was in the habit of visiting James Craig's saloon, at No. 452 State street, and making arrangements with crowds of confidence men to rob the trains. The go-between was a man named Maroney. Special Agent Gregory of the Western Indiana railroad, by whom Newcomb was employed, said Newcomb was detailed for work with Maxwell for a special purpose. "He is a perfectly honest man and I know that he was faithfully discharging his duty." Maxwell has been at the head of his department in the service of the Grand Trunk for ten years.

Yesterday morning the operation known as laparotomy was performed upon Newcomb. After his intestines had been sewed up in five places where they had been cut by the bullet he seemed to rest easier, and his physicians said there were slight chances for his recovery.

Frank Watson and Richard McCarthy were arrested yesterday by the Fiftieth street police on suspicion. They said they had been until recently in the employ of the Western Indiana road, one of them being a conductor. Their descriptions tallied with those of the two men seen on the train.

Charles Mazzoni of No. 318 Jefferson street, an Italian boy who plays an accordion on trains, was on the car and saw Newcomb arrest one of the men. Maxwell, the boy says, stood near by talking to the others. Finally Maxwell said, "Well, if you'll be good fellows we'll let you go," and released his man. Newcomb refused to let his captive go and drew out a billy as the man tugged to get away. Then the shot was fired. Maxwell, according to the boy's story, offered no assistance to Newcomb.

It is admitted by the Western Indiana railroad officials that Maxwell has been under suspicion for some time and that Newcomb was detailed to watch him. It was the purpose of the road to secure evidence against the special agent sufficient to show his guilt conclusively and then ask the Grand Trunk for his discharge. The city police say they have known for two years that Maxwell was a shelter for confidence men on his road.

Detectives Were Watching Maxwell.

Secretary Krick of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency said last night: "About a month ago we were retained to watch Maxwell's movements. We put men on the case and in two days had convincing proof that he was not only neglecting his duties, but had the acquaintance of nearly every confidence man, swindler, and crook in the country. Our men overheard conversations he had with confidence men and crooks, where he agreed to let them operate on his road if they would divide the plunder. May 10, two confidence men, Stanton and Hillis, were arrested in Detroit for swindling a farmer on a short change game. That night the wife of Hillis came to the Grand Trunk depot with Maxwell

DEBT GROWS LARGER.

LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT INCREASED OVER $6,500,000.

Bad Showing for May—Gold Reserve Rapidly Decreasing Owing to Heavy Exports—Customs Receipts the Smallest for Years—Feeling That a Vote on the Sugar Schedule Will Soon Be Reached—Senate Investigation a Waste of Time—"I." Bridge Temporarily Blocked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—The Treasury Department monthly statement of debts, receipts, and expenditures issued today presents a very unfavorable showing of government fiscal operations during last month. There was a net increase in the debt of more than $6,000,000, the gold reserve was lowered about $21,500,000, customs receipts were nearly $6,000,000 less than in May, 1893, and internal revenue receipts, compared with May, 1893, fell off fully $1,000,000. There was a trifling increase in the interest bearing debt—$4490—and a decrease of $7,243,450 in the Treasury surplus and a decrease of $640,880 in the non-interest bearing debt, making in all a net decrease in the debt during the month of $6,893,030. The public debt today, less $117,854,333 cash balance in the Treasury, is $895,063,225. The gold reserve, which the 1st of May was $100,009,238, today stands at $78,693,267, a loss during last month of $21,405,971. The gold export movement still keeps up, being heavier during last month than was anticipated by Treasury officials, but it does not occasion any alarm in Treasury circles, where it is admitted that the Treasury is likely to lose $10,000,000 or more during the present month. This would bring the gold reserve by July 1 down to about $65,000,000, or fully as low as the lowest point reached last February, just before Secretary Carlisle was authorized to put out the new 5 per cent loan. Next month—July—they look confidently for a big falling off in gold exports, and with the movement of crops abroad early in autumn anticipate that government gold holdings will, as they usually do, increase rather than decrease for some months thereafter.

Silver assets in the Treasury today aggregate $512,194,954, against which there is outstanding $339,662,504 in silver certificates and $152,679,742 in silver Treasury notes, leaving a silver reserve of $19,852,708.

Government receipts from all sources during May aggregated $23,066,994, about half a million more than during the preceding month of April, and nearly eight millions less than in May a year ago. Customs receipts during last month were only $9,798,067, the lowest in any month for years and five and a half millions less than in May, 1893. Internal revenue receipts amounted to $12,041,950, half a million more than during the preceding month, but a million and a quarter less than during May, 1893. Government receipts for the seven months of the fiscal year ending with May 31 amounted to $270,474,410, or in round numbers about $84,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The comparative loss from different sources of receipts was in round numbers $68,000,000 in customs receipts, $14,000,000 in internal revenue receipts, and $4,000,000 in receipts from miscellaneous sources. Government expenditures for the seven months of the current fiscal year aggregated $341,030,337, or $13,667,048 less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. This comparative decrease in expenditures during the two periods is more than accounted for by the decrease in the pension charge—the expenditure for that object alone having decreased $17,000,000. With receipts aggregating $270,500,000 and expenditures $341,000,000, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $70,500,000 during the last eleven months, and with every prospect of continued low customs receipts this month, would seem to point to an excess of expenditures over receipts during the fiscal year which ends June 30 of about $80,000,000.

A quiet movement was started today looking to an agreement to take a vote on the sugar schedule tomorrow. It was unsuccessful, however, as neither side was willing to try conclusions at once. There is a feeling among the Senators that a vote will be reached early next week. The Republicans will make a strong fight to beat the schedule, but it is conceded that the Democratic ranks are practically unbroken, and that the sugar trust will win about all it has asked for, even if it becomes necessary to make some slight concessions. The investigating committee postponed its work until the first of the week, pending the arrival of the Pennsylvania wire manufacturer who is supposed to have overheard a conversation at the Arlington. In the meantime the persons concerned are ready with denials of any improper interest in sugar. The administration account of Secretary Carlisle's conference with the committee and his introduction of Mr. Havemeyer are to the effect that all of the action was formal and official. Senator McPherson explains that he went into sugar inadvertently, and that a servant sent the telegram to buy the stock. The net results of the committee's work thus far are rather less than nothing, but it is generally conceded that there is a powder magazine behind the committee-room, and that it may explode at any moment. The folly of continuing the investigation is apparent, when one considers that the Senate is acting on the very schedule under consideration and that the vote itself will show better than any committee could do just what Senator are committed to the interests of the sugar trust. When this schedule is passed there will be little to cause delay in the bill until the income tax is reached, when the music will begin again. The bill, it is now believed, will get through the Senate during the latter part of the month. Senator Voorhees late this afternoon warned the Senate that night sessions would be resorted to at once to push the bill, even if several measures were not adopted. A tariff bill in some shape will be made a law this year, although the possibilities for concessions and alterations are still beyond the power of prophecy.

New plans will have to be submitted to the Secretary of War by the Northwestern Elevated Bridge company of Chicago if that corporation desires to construct a bridge across the Chicago River. Such is the decision reached after hearing from Capt. Marshall, to whom all the papers bearing on this case had been sent for investigation and report. In accordance with his recommendations, too, no permit will be issued for a center pier, but there must be a clear span of 206 feet, so as not to impede or interfere with the navigation of this stream. In addition, the height of the proposed structure must be not less than 155 feet, so as to permit the free and unobstructed passage of vessels. It was held by the War Department that inasmuch as a city ordinance had been passed favorable to bridging the river the only thing remaining to be done was to keep the stream clear without any reference to the merits of the controversy between rival bridge companies as to the point of location. This conclusion of the department, however, is not irrevocable if certain requirements of the law governing such structures are not complied with, and all depends now upon that plans which may be adopted after consultation with the Chief of Engineers. It is believed that in future the Secretary of War will refuse to grant permits for any more swing bridges of the center pier type. The Lake Line Agents' Association has telegraphed to the War Department a formal protest against giving permits to two railroads to build bridges within 100 feet of each other. It is said that these two bridges so near together would form an unreasonable obstruction to navigation.

Citizens of Davenport, Ia., have been active in their efforts to secure changes in the public building in course of construction at that place, and the Business-Men's Association and other prominent people brought the facts to the attention of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. So strong were the arguments advanced that the committee agreed that a necessity existed for making certain changes and accordingly recommended the passage of the following bill: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if in his opinion it is best, to construct all portions of the public building at Davenport, Ia., two stories high, and to make said building fireproof, and for these purposes the sum of $30,000 is hereby appropriated." In its report on the bill in question the committee says: "A public building bill and appropriation therefor was passed in the Fifty-first Congress and construction thereunder commenced and is now in progress. It has been found the appropriation was not sufficient to make the building fireproof or to carry it two stories high on both streets on which it faces. For the interest of the government we think it should be made fireproof, and not only is its architectural symmetry impaired by being only one story on one street but the room is actually needed to accommodate the large and increasing postal business of the City of Davenport." Supervising Architect O'Rourke, in a letter to the committee, says: "An act of Congress limited cost of site and building to $100,000; the amount expended for site was $6,351; excavation, foundations, basement, and area walls, complete, $11,777; contract awarded for superstructure and completion of the building, $50,600; balance of appropriation available, $31,712; estimated cost of heating apparatus and approaches, $10,000; fireproof construction, $10,000. I have no hesitation in saying the building would present a better appearance architecturally were the wishes of the city carried out and the building made two stories in height throughout, the additional cost of which is estimated approximately at $15,000. To make the building fireproof and two stories throughout would require an additional appropriation of at least $25,000." Should Congress at its present session make this additional appropriation for the building work can begin for the extension of the second story at the time the appropriation becomes available.

Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced a bill in the House today which if it becomes a law will be of incalculable benefit and convenience to pensioners on the rolls of the United States and their witnesses in cases where such persons may be required. It is provided that fourth-class postmasters shall be empowered to administer to pensioners, free of charge, all oaths required to be made in relation to their vouchers and other papers. In explanation of the measure, it was declared that the existing law sometimes requires pensioners and their witnesses to make long and expensive journeys in quest of some one in authority before whom they can make oath in the execution of their pension vouchers, and in many instances great hardships are wrought and needless expenses are imposed. In addition to persons now empowered to administer oaths in such cases fourth-class postmasters are to be included in the interest of economy for the pensioners.

It is the intention of the President to settle the controversy over the pension agency at Des Moines, Ia., by the appointment of Judge Trimble of Keokuk, in accordance with the desires of National Committeeman Richardson and other Democrats of the Hawkeye State. Mr. Richardson's original candidate was A. C. Brice, but he did not fill the requirements of the position and so had to be provided for in another direction. This will be accomplished by his being made Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, a place worth $3,000 a year. Judge Trimble's name meets with the approval of all the Democrats from that section of the country and affected in the matter of pensions and his name will probably be sent to the Senate early next week.

Members of the Illinois Republican delegation are somewhat nettled over the action of Congressman Funk's constituents in declining to honor him with a renomination, and do not hesitate to declare that a mistake has been made in this instance. The successful opponent of Owen Scott, it is claimed, was just beginning to make himself felt in the committee work to which he had been assigned, and it may be necessary to break in a new Representative in the next Congress, so that all the good done thus far may be nullified.

It is quite likely that an effort will be made by the special committee sent to Chicago in the interest of a new public building to have the matter taken out of the hands of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and submitted directly to the House for such action as may be deemed proper. With this end in view a meeting has been called for Monday at which the subject will be discussed before the committee.

Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at points in the West as follows: Indiana—Randolph, Miss Celia Huber; Westfield, A. H. Baker. Ohio—Ambrose, Leander Buxton; Eldorado, H. J. Lefever; Hills, Rhoda Becker; Pottersburg, D. C. Cane.

One of the most important realestate transactions which have taken place recently, in which society is interested, is the sale of ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer's house on Mc-Pherson square. The purchaser was Mr. Schneider, the architect, and the price paid was $90,000.

Mrs. Lamont will remain in Washington until the latter part of June, when she will go to the Secretary's old home in McGrawville, N. Y., to remain until some time in August, after which she will take her three young daughters for a season in the Catskills.

MR. WARNER NOT COMMUNICATIVE.

He Tells Little About the Sugar Trust to Senate Investigators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Representative John De Witt Warner of New York was before the Senate Sugar Investigating committee for an hour today. He took a very decided stand, when the tariff bill was before the House, in favor of free sugar, and the change in the bill in that direction was the result very largely of his efforts. Stories have been published to the effect that attempts were made in the interest of the sugar trust to have him desist from his opposition to the sugar schedule, and Mr. Warner was questioned as to the truth of these stories. He refused when he left the committee-room to divulge the proceedings in committee or to state what replies he had made to questions as to the influence of the trust. It is understood, however, that his testimony did not bear out the claims that had been made for it.

Representative Warner announced before he was sworn his intention of reserving the privilege as a member of the House of answering only such questions as might be throught proper. Several times during his examination he fell back upon this privilege and refused to answer some of the questions which were asked. The committee decided that it had no power to make a member of the House testify before a Senate committee, and all that it can do is to certify the fact to the other House. It is understood that one of the points on which the committee sought to obtain a statement from Mr. Warner was as to the influence brought to bear upon him to cease his opposition to the sugar duty, but this failed.

Mr. Warner told the committee that a large amount of his information came from conversation with members of the House, who were discussing the events relating to the sugar duties. He was asked who these members were, and in every instance declined to give the names of any of his fellow-members of the House. The committee says that the testimony which Mr. Warner refused to give was of a hearsay character and not of such importance that would warrant any extraordinary methods to obtain.

There is expressed great desire to have the testimony that has recently been taken printed for use in the Senate before the vote is taken on the sugar schedule, and it is probable that if it is available several blocks of it will be read in the Senate tomorrow. The points of most interest are those relating to the testimony of Secretary Carlisle and others relating to the sugar schedule. The points in Mr. Edwards' story as to how the schedule was drawn, together with certain proceedings on a Sunday at the Capitol, have been denied by all witnesses. The committee will not go to New York to take testimony nor will it resume its sessions until next Monday, to await the appearance of a witness, Walter E. Gaston of Williamsburg, Pa., who has been represented as having overheard the conversation at the Arlington Hotel last March between certain United States Senators and members of the sugar trust. Mr. Gaston has expressed a willingness to appear and tell all that he knows. The persons whose names he may give will be called next.

To Extend Payments on Land Entries.

Senator Power today reported from the Committee on Public Lands the bill heretofore introduced by himself to extend the time for making final payments on land entries under the preemption act. The extension is for one year, and is to be granted only in cases when entrymen are unable to make final payments from causes which they cannot control.

Chicagoan Gets an Office.

Charles O. Shepherd of Chicago has been appointed Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, Postoffice Department.

[The only Charles O. Shepherd in the directory is a millwright who lives at No. 1154 Fillmore street.]

TWO SOULS IN UNISON.

GROVER AND CARLISLE ARE ONE AS REGARDS THE TARIFF.

No Division Said to Exist Between President and Secretary Touching the Bill—Part Taken by the Treasury Chief in Framing the Sugar Schedule Explained—Strong Speech by Manderson for Protection for Cane and Beet Growers—Reed's Tariff-Silver Scheme Criticised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—It is stated on the best authority that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been in entire harmony in all their actions in regard to the tariff bill. Secretary Carlisle's part in the preparation of the sugar schedule is officially stated as follows: Senator Jones called upon and informed him that the subcommittee had agreed upon the sugar schedule and requested that he put it in proper form. This the Secretary did, the paragraph prepared being one of a few lines and providing that after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars a duty of 40 per cent, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound in addition to the duty of 40 per cent ad valorem. This amendment was sent to Senator Jones at the Capitol. In the afternoon, in response to a request of Senator Jones, Secretary Carlisle visited the Capitol and was informed that more changes were under consideration, and, being requested to do so, made some interlineations in the amendment, so that it read: "On and after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all tank bottoms, sirups, of cane juice or of beat juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied and collected a duty of 45 per cent."

As already stated Secretary Carlisle prepared the original amendment in accordance with the compromise that had been reached by the Democratic members of the Finance committee, and the alterations in the amendment at the Capitol were made to meet the views of the committee.

The committee then decided that a provision should be incorporated providing that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty should not be affected by the schedules. The provision containing the treaties was obtained by Secretary Carlisle from the room of the Foreign Affairs committee and he wrote the proviso which preserves the Hawaiian treaty. All this is in the handwriting of Secretary Carlisle.

Discovers a Discrepancy.

This event occurred Saturday, May 5. That night it occurred to the Secretary that the first paragraph of the schedule providing for the repeal of the bounty fixed the date on Jan. 1, 1894, while the duty on sugar was not to be operative until Jan. 1, 1895. Knowing it to be the intention of the committee to issue a print of the amended bill Monday, Secretary Carlisle Sunday morning called at the house of Senator Jones for the purpose of directing attention to the discrepancy. If the bounty should be repealed July 1, 1894, and duty should not be imposed until six months thereafter, there would be a period during which there would be neither bounty nor duty.

Mr. Carlisle was satisfied the discrepancy would be discovered after the bill was printed, but he naturally desired to save the committee from the criticism which would follow so palpable a blunder. Finding that Senator Jones had gone to the Capitol the Secretary drove there and found Senators McPherson, Jones, and Vest and Representative Breckinridge of the Ways and Means committee engaged in going over the bill. That visit, Sunday morning, May 6, was the only visit made by Mr. Carlisle to the committee without an invitation, and the change referred to is the only original suggestion he made in connection with the formulation of the bill.

With reference to the giving of a letter to Mr. Havemeyer, introducing that gentleman to Senator Mills, the following statement is made: That was a mere matter of courtesy and routine. When Mr. Havemeyer presented himself at the Treasury Department he was informed that he should call upon those who were framing the bill. Mr. Havemeyer had slight acquaintance with Mr. Mills and in order to save time and insure him a conference with this Senator Secretary Carlisle, at the request of Mr. Havemeyer, gave him a note of introduction. There was nothing improper or unusual in this. Similar letters had been given by Mr. Carlisle to gentlemen who called upon him in connection with the tariff, some of whom were manufacturers whom he personally knew, and who desired to secure changes in the rates fixed by the committee.

The report that Mr. Carlisle called on the committee on his own motion and insisted that a certain schedule for sugar should be adopted, for the reason that the sugar trust had made liberal contributions to the Democratic funds, is denied emphatically by the Secretary.

MANDERSON FOR SUGAR PROTECTION.

Able Speech in Support of the Cane and Beet Industries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—A large horseshoe of roses rested on the desk of Senator Proctor of Vermont when the Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning in honor of that gentleman's 63d birthday anniversary.

Senator Hoar presented a petition from the "New England Industrial Army" asking legislation which would guarantee work to the unemployed. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The bill granting additional lands in the Hot Springs to the Berry Hospital was passed.

Senator Hill of New York made no effort to get up his resolution to instruct the Bribery committee to throw open its doors to the public and it went over without prejudice, as did Senator Dolph's resolution to bring E. J. Edwards, one of the contumacious witnesses, to the bar of the Senate for contempt.

Senator Hill asked unanimous consent to consider a joint resolution passed by the House yesterday giving the Secretary of War authority under the last sundry civil appropriation act to institute condemnation proceedings to secure certain lands near the battlefield of Gettysburg. Judge Dallas, he explained, had just held that the language of that act was not broad enough to warrant condemnation proceedings. Senator Cockrell of Missouri objected, insisting that the resolution should go first to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

Sugar Schedule Taken Up.

The tariff bill was then laid before the Senate and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. The McKinley law placed raw sugars on the free list, imposed a half cent duty on refined sugar, and gave a bounty of two cents to the sugar-grower. The House bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars, raw and refined, on the free list. The first bill reported from the Finance committee of the Senate gave a specific duty of from one cent to 1.285 per pound, according to the saccharine test. The "compromise" amendment, which is the one now before the Senate, made the sugar schedule go into effect Jan. 1, 1895, the rates being 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugar, raw and refined, one-eighth of one cent additional on sugars above 16°, Dutch standard, with an additional one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars from countries paying export bounties. It also continued the sugar treaty with Hawaii.

Mr. Manderson took the floor as soon as Mr. Jones had formally proposed the compromise amendment. The sugar schedule, he said, was the interesting schedule of the bill. It contained both sweetness and light. It seemed to pervade the whole bill. The bill could not be touched without laying hands on sugar. The Senate had even departed from the consideration of the bill to make additions in sugar, not in the cane fields of Louisiana but in the committee-room. The saccharine principle as it impregnated all nature invaded every feature of this bill.

Mr. Manderson then proceeded to argue in favor of protection for the sugar growing industry of the country. The consumption of sugar in the United States was enormous, he said. Almost 5,000,000,000 pounds of raw sugar had been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grand total of $182,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free sugar would mean the immediate destruction of the beet sugar industry and the gradual extinction of cane sugar production in the Southern States. If properly protected he prophesied that before 1905 the beet sugar production would have so developed in the North and cane sugar in the South that the United States could supply the full consumption of the country. Beet sugar growing offered an important industry to the farmers. When developed to the extent necessary to supply the home demand, it would afford a crop of 2,000,000 acres. Was it any wonder that the farmers of the West wanted a continuation of the sugar bounty? They were enthusiastic over the prospect. It was the great boon which they asked Congress to save to them. Every acre planted in beets meant twenty days' labor to a man. No country in the world, Mr. Manderson said, was so well adapted to produce beet sugar as the United States. Beet-growing ultimately would displace cane-growing. Cane contained 13 per cent of sucrose or crystalline sugar, sorghum but 9 per cent, while beets gave from 15 to 19 per cent of crystalline sugar.

Denounces the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Manderson denied that in fostering the growth of beet and cane sugar any obligation existed to protect the refiners. There was no connection, he declared, between the sugar grower and the odious sugar trust. He cared nothing for the one and everything for the other. Mr. Manderson gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute for the sugar schedule the bounty provision of the McKinley bill, continuing it in force until July 1, 1905. He argued at length in support of the constitutionality of bounties, quoting extensively from court decisions, and especially the decision of Justice Miller.

"If Congress were to give a bounty," inquired Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.), "to a farmer or manufacturer, do you contend that the courts have no right to inquire whether bounty is given for a public or private use?"

"I do," replied Mr. Manderson. "The decision of Mr. Miller is conclusive on that point."

Mr. Peffer next spoke at great length in support of a bounty instead of a duty on sugar. In the course of his speech he drifted into the discussion of the silver question; touched upon his pet theory of government and the panacea for the existing ills of the body politic. It was 5:45 when Mr. Peffer concluded.

Mr. Harris, in charge of the tariff bill, then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Before he made the motion he declared with emphasis that the country was impatient and had a right to be impatient over the slow progress made with this bill, and that business interests everywhere were suffering an utterly inexcusable delay. He gave notice that after Monday he would, if he were able, compel the Senate to endure longer hours until the bill was disposed of. Adjourned.

COMMENT ON REED'S SILVER PLAN.

Democrats and Certain Republicans Are Opposed to the Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Representative Thomas B. Reed's interview in the *Fortnightly Review* of London advocating a freer use of silver has attracted much attention in Congressional circles. The plan suggested by him for an agreement among nations to use silver and to fix a discriminating tariff rate against countries not using silver has been specially open to comment.

Representative Bland of Missouri, the silver leader, said: "Mr. Reed concedes our arguments, but he offers us a remedy which we will not have. The great agricultural classes who are behind silver will never consent to a tariff war which will close the markets of Europe to our agricultural products. That would be the effect of Mr. Reed's proposition. If the United States will coin silver it will force England and other foreign countries to recognize silver without threatening with discriminating tariff duties. They must sell us their goods, and if we insist on offering them silver it will soon become their interest to make silver worth 100 cents. The thing must be done at home and not adopt Mr. Reed's plan of going abroad and securing free silver by threats."

Congressman Burrows said: "Mr. Reed's article is very timely. There has been much misrepresentation as to the attitude of the Republican party on silver. They are not for gold alone nor for silver alone, but for both gold and silver. The only question is how to secure that free use of both metals. If it can be accomplished by mutual coöperation among nations, with a defensive tariff alliance against non-silver using nations, that may be the best solution."

Mr. Burrows was asked if such tariff reciprocity among silver-using countries would be a surrender of the protective doctrine.

"By no means," said he, "a fair measure of protection to American industries could be maintained, even with those countries using silver, and there would be added protection against non-silver using countries. No one would suggest reciprocity equivalent to free trade."

Representative Tracey of New York, the Democratic anti-silver leader, voiced the views of that element when he said: "Mr. Reed's plan is wholly impracticable," said he. "There is no economic connection between tariff and silver. If England does not want silver she cannot be made to want it by threatenmg her with discriminating tariff rates. The proposition is a novelty, but nothing more."

Representative C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, a leading Republican of the Coinage committee, voiced the caution prevailing among many Republicans as to accepting the new departure suggested by Mr. Reed. Mr. Stone said there would be little division on his side as to Mr. Reed's first proposition, of uniting the nations for a freer use of silver. But he was not ready to admit that such a union was worth having if it cost a surrender to reciprocity or other steps destructive to the protection of American industry.

UNEVENTFUL HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Minor Resolutions and Bills Are Passed and Bank Tax Repeal Is Debated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—The House passed today the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate reports of any surveys or estimates for the construction of locks or dams in the Mississippi River, between the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis railway bridge and the Falls of St. Anthony, which he might have in his possession.

The Senate bill providing for the carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, for the protection of seals in Bering Sea was passed.

Mr. Geer secured the passage of a bill for the relief of A. P. H. Stewart.

A resolution directing the President to give six months' notice to the Russian Government of the abrogation of the last treaty between the two countries was, under the rules, sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Brawley State bank bill. Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania addressed the House, defending the present national bank system and deprecating a return to the obnoxious and unstable State bank system which had proved so detrimental to certain sections of the country, notably the South and West.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ill.) defended the existing national banking system and recalled the events of the panics of past years under the State bank régimes.

The next advocate of repeal was Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), who took the ground that any tax laid not for the purpose of raising revenue but to "kill" off an industry was an improper law. Mr. Isiar (Dem., S. C.), successor in the House of Mr. Brawley, the author of the bill, next argued in favor of State bank issues. At 5 o'clock the committee rose, and a recess was taken, the evening session to be for private pension bills.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Amendments to the Charter of the Farmers' Alliance Are Filed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—A list of amendments to the charter of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was filed in the Recorder's office here today. The amendments provide for a farmers' exchange to prevent the prices of American-grown cereals being "dictated by dealers at Liverpool, England"; the formation of life and lightning insurance companies among members of the alliance; the establishment of the "National Alliance Aid" for sick and improvident members; a life insurance society for the members, and to devise ways and means to protect and benefit agricultural and industrial classes. The list was presented by Marion Butler, Chairman of the Executive committee.

Washington Briefs.

The Senate confirmed the following Postmasters: W. C. Pease, at Cumberland, Wis.; Thomas J. Deck, at Orange City, Ia.; Frank Bowman, at Lexington, Mo.

George W. Donnell of Mississippi was today appointed Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau at $2,500 per annum, James H. Wardle of New York, whom Mr. Donnell succeeds, has been transferred to the Pension Office.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States during the month of May, 1894, was $9,120,450, of which $8,445,450 was gold and $675,000 was silver. The silver coinage was entirely of half dollars and quarters.

SHE TRIES IT AGAIN.

MISS DUNCAN IS DETERMINED TO DRIVE THAT HORSE.

The Horse Also Has a Will of Its Own, and the Result Proves Disastrous—The Other Time Miss Duncan Was Herself Injured and on This Occasion a Brave Park Policeman Nearly Loses His Life—A Story of Persistence Unhappily Applied.

As a result of a determined young woman's attempt to control a spirited, vicious horse two runaways have occurred in the last two weeks. The last one was at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard yesterday afternoon. It resulted in the serious injury of John McGarigle, a South Park policeman, who made a daring and successful attempt to stop the horse. Ex-Senator Duncan's wife and daughter Belle, who drove the animal, are suffering from nervous prostration. The vehicle was badly damaged and the harness destroyed. The horse was uninjured.

That Mrs. Duncan and her daughter were not killed was due possibly to the bravery of the park policeman, who threw himself in front of the horse, caught it round the neck with his arms, and threw it to the ground. The horse fell on top of him. Though seriously hurt the brave man held the horse until other officers arrived, and the lives of the women were saved.

McGarigle, the officer who distinguished himself five weeks ago on a similar occasion, when he stopped a runaway horse belonging to Justice Prindiville. He was badly hurt at that time and only recovered sufficiently to be able to go to work last week. He may never be able to work again.

The First Accident.

Ex-Senator Duncan, who lives at No. 3364 Prairie avenue, bought the horse that caused the trouble yesterday several months ago. It is a fine animal, but not a safe family driver. Miss Belle Duncan announced her intention to master the will and temper of the horse, and on several occasions drove him without mishap. Two weeks ago, while driving on Oakwood boulevard with a young woman, the horse became frightened at a cable car at Thirty-ninth street and ran away. The carriage collided with the curbing and Miss Duncan was thrown out and severely hurt. When her father reached her bedside her first words were:

"I will drive that horse tomorrow."

She could not keep her word to the letter, but made the attempt as soon as she was able to be out, which was yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Duncan and her daughter sent word to the stable for the animal and phaeton to be sent to their residence at 2 o'clock. Miss Duncan had previously announced her intention of driving. When the horse was seen returning two hours later under the escort of two mounted policemen the neighbors concluded that the attempt was not a success.

All went well for the first hour and the day might have ended in triumph for Miss Duncan but for a small accident at Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The horse saw a bit of paper flutter across the street and beneath it felt. He took the bit in his teeth, whirled east on Thirty-fifth street and was off like a flash.

Horse Beyond Control.

Miss Duncan lost control over the animal as he dashed with increasing speed toward the intersection of Grand boulevard and Thirty-fifth street, which was crowded with carriages. The careening phaeton, as it veered from side to side, narrowly avoided several collisions that might have been fatal to the two frightened women, who clung to each other. A man was crossing the street with a loaded wheelbarrow. Seeing his danger, he left his charge and fled. The horse jumped clear over the barrow, but the wheels struck and crushed it to splinters.

There a policeman was at the next corner when the rig came in sight. The two nearest made an attempt to catch or turn the horse, but they were brushed aside and the course of the animal continued straight for the stone fountain in the center of the driveway. Just then Officer McGarigle sprang out, caught the horse around the neck with both arms and with an effective jerk which seemed superhuman in power threw the animal heavily on his side. Man and horse went down together with the man beneath. The horse in the effort to free itself struck the fallen man repeated blows with his heavy feet.

Help was near at hand and willing hands soon dragged the prostrate man from his perilous position. He struggled to his feet and then fell fainting into the arms of a Mr. Graves. He was carried into a drug store, where he revived. He was badly bruised and injured internally.

MAY REDUCE THE RECEIPTS OF CATTLE.

Merchants and Farmers Required to Pay Additional Charges on Cars.

The commission merchants at the Stock-Yards who do an annual business of many millions of dollars and the farmers who were at the Stock-Yards yesterday were considerably stirred up over a rule that deprives them of considerable money and which all agree, if persisted in, will reduce the number of cattle coming to Chicago. The rule is an increased tax of nearly $3 a car on stock cars received at the yards. Many reasons are given for the increased charges. One is that the English stockholders complain because their dividend on a capital of $23,000,000 is too small to be a profitable investment. Another reason is that there is some feeling between the different railroad companies and the officials of the Stock-Yards company. May 14 General Manager Sherman issued the following circular:

Notice is hereby given that from and after June 1, 1894, this company will make the same charges on live stock cars, both loaded and empty, as is made on other cars passing over the tracks of the company.

The Stock-Yards company's transfer or switching system is one of the largest and best systems in the country. For years there were no charges imposed by the company for switching, but the opportunity to increase the revenues from that source was so tempting that a schedule was finally adopted. By it the railroad companies were taxed 25 cents a car for stock unloaded at the yards and 50 cents when the cars were loaded and shipped out. The charges were covered by the companies by including the amount in the freight charges against the shippers. The result now, it seems, is not to the satisfaction of the stockmen.

Yesterday the new rule went into effect. It had escaped general observation until it was enforced and then it caused general discontent. There was no way to escape and the new tax was paid. It is highly probable the matter will be brought to the notice of the Live Stock Exchange at a meeting Monday.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL AT DUBUQUE.

Musical Work of the Choral Club Proves a Pronounced Success.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—The festival concerts given by the Dubuque Choral club, under the direction of Prof. W. H. Pontius, closed this evening with a fine production of Haydn's great masterpiece, the oratorio "The Creation." This is the first presentation ever given in Dubuque, and it drew out a large audience of Dubuque's musical people. The soloists were Mrs. Genevra Johnston-Bishop, soprano, Mr. O. F. Dodge, tenor, and Mr. Charles W. Clark, basso. They were ably supported in the choral numbers by the club and the festival orchestra, with Mr. F. S. Oliver at the organ and Mrs. Pontius at the piano. It is the opinion of all critics that this was the best musical performance ever given in the city and the finest production of the oratorio ever presented in the State. Mr. Pontius has the reputation of being one of the ablest and most conscientious musicians and musical directors in the West. He was the director of the large May musical festivals given in Mansfield, O. The Choral club is finely trained. Mrs. Bishop and Messrs. Dodge and Clark were in excellent form, and sustained their parts with great credit to themselves and the delight of the audience. Mrs. Bishop especially received applause for her delightful solos.

She Is Seeking William Larkin's Heirs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—Miss Maud Smith of San Francisco, who makes it her business to hunt up missing heirs to estates, is in St. Paul in search of heirs to the estate of William Larkin, who died in San Francisco some time ago, leaving a fortune of $100,000. Larkin bequeathed his property to a Miss Kavanagh of San Francisco, but is said to have made two previous wills which cannot be found. Miss Smith is looking up heirs to contest the will.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 1.—The total shipments from Ashland for May are: Iron ore, 3,521,021 tons; lumber 11,644,000 feet.

ASHTABULA, O., June 1.—Ore receipts for May were 229,736 tons, 47,588 tons less than last May. Coal shipments were only 1,856 tons, 54,399 less than last year.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 1.—Two gates have been set in the broken lock and the water is being let in the level at Port Dalhousie. They expect to be ready to start locking Sunday night.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—The schooner H. G. Cleveland is ashore and full of water at the west dock at Pelee Island, where she went to load limestone. The tug with steam pump will go from here tonight to raise her.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The new steam lumber carrier which was launched at Gibraltar Tuesday for Detroit people was today sold to the Shores Lumber company of Chicago for $68,000. The George W. Johnson is taken in part payment. The new steamer, which is named the Wolverine State, will carry about 900,000 feet of lumber on a draft of 13 feet. She is 204 feet long.

BUFFALO, June 1.—The pool elevators are gaining in the fight on the floaters and will doubtless shut them off before long. Then the combine will make its own terms. The canal is now carrying practically all the grain. Coal shipments to June 1 were 341,744 tons, against 541,475 tons for the same time last year. Receipts of grain amounted to 21,168,241 bushels, compared with 27,430,793 bushels last season. Flour amounts to 1,926,728 barrels, compared with 1,094,004 in 1893.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Practically every ton of Bessemer ore that it is possible to produce this year from Lake Superior mines, aside from the Messba range properties, has been sold, and within the last few weeks non-Bessemers have been selling quite freely. This improvement in the ore business is decidedly encouraging to vessel-owners, and although an advance in freights is held off for the present it is certain that any movement of grain after August will result in profitable lake carrying rates.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—If there is much demand for boats today the Buffalo corn rate will be marked up to 1½ cents. There seems to be no call for Kingston vessels. Charters—To Buffalo: Elphicke, corn, at 1¾ cents; Inter Ocean, oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Topeka, Chicago, 75 cents.

DULUTH, Minn.—Buffalo wheat rate is firm at 2¾ cents, but no tonnage was offered today at that figure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Schooner Kate Winslow takes oats to Buffalo at 1¾ cents. Wyoming and Milwaukee take oats on through rate.

CLEVELAND, O.—Although owners kept their boats off the market for several days yet they failed to secure more cargoes and the boats then placed today at the old figures. Charters—Presley, Reddington, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 50 cents; Roumania, Barium, Frontenac, Ashland to Ohio ports, 55 cents; Samuel Mitchell, Marquette to Ohio ports, 65 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There was heavy coal chartering today at former rates. Charters—Norwalk, John Duncan, D. M. Wilson, Manitowoc, Gladstone, Sheriffs, Cobb, Scanlon, all Chicago, 45; Helena, Omaha, Camden, Milwaukee, 40; Taylor, Saginaw, 38; Tice, Oneouta, Allegheny, Kingfisher, Quayle, 40; Rees, Hutchinson, Bay, Sunshine, Toledo, 25; Mont Blanc, Muskegon, 35; Pasadena, Duluth, 15. Canal freights 3 cents to New York, with forwarders paying the last eighth of a cent.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—G. M. Filer, Masonville; A. R. Colborn, Naubinway; St. Joseph, Scott's Point; City of Toledo, Birch Point; Kate Lyons, Ottawa, Muskegon; Waukesha, Traverse City; Mediator, Herschel, O. E. Parks, Menominee; Emelina, Ludington; Annie Laura, Empire. Sundries—Delaware, Wilbur, Jewett, Buffalo; James, Ogdensburg.

Cleared—Grain—Seneca, Tioga, Vanderbilt, Buffalo; Pueblo, Ogdensburg; Susquehanna, Erie; Cragin, Norway, Lake; P. B. Locke, Duluth; M. Duncan, Scott's Point; Arendal, Simpson, York State. Manistee; F. W. Gifford, Grand Traverse; Arctic, Ford River; Lake Forest, Detour; Ida May, Masonville; Grange, Beaton's Dock; Carrier, Frankfort; L. M. Davis, Muskegon; Ogden, Washburn; City

SE FOR AFF.

...S SUSTAINS LAKE ...ITION-ORDINANCE.

...a Force Before the City ... to Chicago—Mandamus ...etition Dismissed with ...ner—Points in the De... ...ular Value to Lawyers... ... Anti-Saloon Measure ... Mayor.

...5 Graceland avenue, the ...n making such a deter... ...en a saloon in one of the ...s of Lake View, was finally ...ned down yesterday by ...he Circuit Court. Some ...etitioned Mayor Harrison ...ied to get it. Recently he ...mus proceedings before ...ainst Mayor Hopkins to ...e the license. The Judge ...sion on the case yesterday, ...hose in question binding, ...rrer to Mr. Aff's petition, ...andamus, and dismisses ...ost of petitioner. In many ...n is said to be an unusually ...cially to the legal frater... ...o decision on record to ...l refer bearing directly or ...ints raised. The decision ...:

...ved in this case is comprised ...e composes. It is this: Was ...City of Lake View, which was ...9, and approved July 1, 1889, ...nexation of the City of Lake ...Chicago, it appearing that the ...occurred June 20, 1889, ...se thereof by the ... was made on the ...h prohibition ordinance of ...w was in force at the time of ...n this case must be denied ...provides (Sec. 228, Hurd's ...n a part or the whole of an ...illage, or city is annexed ...of this act, and in either ...porated town, prior to such ...nance was enforced prohibit... ...es to keep dram shops within ...bred or any part thereof ...shall continue in full force ...pending such annexation." ...re is. When did such annexa... ...e meaning of the statute? ...admit that no case can be ...ng directly upon the ques... ...construing the statutes re... ...all the consequences which ...not only in respect to the ...ideration, but in respect to ...and assessments ordered ...ation actually took place. ...that annexation does not ...e result of the election is ...clared, and the certificate ...Clerk of the County Court, ...rtificate would not operate ...of the voters. As it is not ...ervising Board acted cor... ...in the matter, and as it ...nance in question was passed ...lection, although approved ...before the result of the ...and a certificate thereof ...rovided by law, I hold that ...tion is valid and binding. ...petition is sustained, the ...demied, and the petition is ...of petitioner.

...nounced yesterday after... ...ned the Buena Park anti... ...troduced at the Council ...ay night. Luther Laflin ...on of Buena Park citi... ...Mayor again yesterday ...him to sign the ordi... ...r delay and relieve them ...ety in the matter. He ...he had already signed the ...departed completely sat...

...TION HEARS REPORTS.

...on Articles of Agree... ...being Considered.

...June 1.—The special com... ...vision of the articles of ...Southwestern Traffic Asso... ...day, and, the association ...mmendations section by ...and not been concluded at ...ment. It is expected that ...ment is taken tomorrow ...d changes will have been ...be new articles of agree... ...submit to the executive

...LLPOX ...ENTIVE.

...e virus abounds and ...ded against. Reports ...ous consequences as ...cination are made in ...and to physicians ...frequency, and there ...of thoughtful people ...decline to be vacci... ...y municipal laws to ...otwithstanding. By ...lassful of

...m's ...icrobe Killer

...mes a day the system ...nated with the acti... ...which the remedy is ...e thereby made im... ...ll-pox or any other

...US DISEASE.

...can be cited of a per... ...tracted the prevailing ...lipox who used the ...reely, (and there are ...se it and have been ...tion). Thousands of ...out the Northwest... ...b Microbe Killer on ...al preventive of and ...and in all such fami... ...ealth prevails. ...on application.

...robe Killer Co., ...and 55 to 59 North ..., Chicago, Ill.

...OFFERING ...Cost ...of Diamonds. ...of Watches. ...of Jewelry. ...of Sterling Silver ...of Platen Ware. ...& Kasper, ...Randolph-sts. ...INNING ...MAY 21, 1894.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UPRISING IN BULGARIA SAID TO AMOUNT TO CIVIL WAR.

Ex-Ministers Reported Under Arrest—A Bloody Battle at Sofia — Powers May Have to Interfere—Buenos Ayres Has Its "Black Friday" — Rebel Attack Feared at La Libertad—Fighting in Samoa — Kaiser Wilhelm Undergoes a Slight Operation for a Small Tumor.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 1.—The following telegram has been received from Sofia: "Ex-Premier Stambuloff and the Ministers who formed his Cabinet are under arrest. Civil war has broken out. Two battalions of troops have rebelled and demanded the reinstatement of Stambuloff. They have been joined by the gendarmes in an attack on the troops who have declared for Prince Ferdinand."

SOFIA, June 1.—The new Cabinet is determined to put an end to the disturbances which have occurred since the downfall of the Stambuloff Ministry. The Cabinet met today and discussed the steps necessary to stop the rioting, and afterwards notified the foreign representatives that stringent measures would be taken to preserve order in Sofia and the provinces.

The disturbances assumed serious proportions after nightfall. A number of officials were attacked and maltreated. M. Milleff, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, was seized by the rioters in front of the Palace and was seriously injured before his rescue was effected. Dramoff, the Public Prosecutor, was hooted and beaten. M. Petkoff, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, was assaulted as he was driving through the streets. A squad of gendarmes attempted to drive the crowd back and fired upon them. They were about to repeat the volley, but were checked by a detachment of cavalry. The citizens are furious against the police and vow vengeance upon them for shooting.

The restaurants and cafés were thronged during the night, and at a number of places effigies of Stambuloff and Petkoff were burned. The government today decided that police were unable to cope with the rioters and they have been replaced by the Sophs. Every quarter of the city is now occupied by the military.

A number of police failed to answer the roll-call this morning and it is supposed they were disabled in yesterday's fighting. The government has warned the various prefects that they will be held responsible for any disorder occurring in their provinces, and the military commanders have been instructed to support the civil authorities in checking any outbreak.

It is stated that ex-Premier Stambuloff intends to leave Bulgaria.

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT IN BULGARIA.

Bloody Battle Fought by Insurgent Soldiers and Police and the Loyal Troops.

BERLIN, June 1.—Dispatches to the *Tageblatt* from Sofia, Bulgaria, today say two battalions of infantry and the entire police force have issued a manifesto in favor of ex-Premier Stambuloff.

A bloody fight has taken place between the insurgent soldiers and police and the loyal troops, during which many were killed on both sides. Several disturbances directed against the Prefects are reported from the provinces, and one of these officials is said to have been killed. On the other hand, it is reported that Prince Ferdinand has received many telegrams thanking him for having dismissed Stambuloff from office.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The *Novoye Vremya* publishes a significant article upon the Bulgarian crisis, saying civil war is apparently looming up, and adding that whatever the result of the conflict between ex-Premier Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand, the condition of affairs created cannot be allowed to continue. The *Novoye* asserts if the followers of ex-Premier Stambuloff obtain the mastery foreign intervention in Bulgaria is inevitable.

SKIRMISH WITH SAMOAN REBELS.

Government Troops Lose One Man—Important Battle Soon to Be Fought.

(Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.)

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 1.—Advices from Samoa, under date of May 19, announce that the rebels have occupied Tatuawannui in almost invincible force. The government troops have advanced and are facing the rebel army. The advance parties of the rebels and those of the government troops have engaged in several skirmishes, during which one government soldier was killed and two rebels were wounded. When these advices left Samoa an important battle was imminent. The surgeons of the British and German warships at Samoa were preparing to attend to the wounded.

LONDON, June 2.—In a letter to the *Times* Robert Louis Stevenson strongly denounces the present system of government in Samoa. He says: "If the farce of the Berlin act is to be continued it will be necessary to moderate it. Among our five sovereigns it is to be presumed that Ide and Schmidt were chosen for their good qualities. Little good we are likely to get by them if at every wind of rumor the three Consuls are to intervene."

DR. WEKERLE A POPULAR IDOL.

Ex-Premier of Hungary Enthusiastically Received at Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, June 1.—Dr. Wekerle and the other members of the retiring ministry returned from Vienna at 9 o'clock tonight and were received by the people with great enthusiasm. Sixty thousand persons were gathered in the vicinity of the station. All the Liberal members of the Hungarian House of Representatives were gathered on the platform and were the first to greet Dr. Wekerle and his party. The party started in carriages for the Liberal club. But the people blocked the road, and the speed made was so slow that Dr. Wekerle was taken in charge by the police, who forced a passage through the crowd and conducted him to another carriage, in which he was driven rapidly to the club. A number of women stood at the entrance of the building and showered flowers upon him as he entered, and a crowd of students carrying flags greeted him with songs. Dr. Wekerle, replying to congratulations upon the attitude he had assumed, made a brief address explaining the reasons for his resignation. He assured his hearers that the civil marriage bill, in all its essential particulars, would ultimately become a law. This statement was received with enthusiastic cheering.

KAISER WILHELM'S BRAVERY.

The German Ruler Undergoes a Slight Operation and Does Not Take Gas.

BERLIN, June 1.—The semi-official *Reichsanzeiger* today publishes a notice signed by Profs. Bergmann, Leuthold, and Schlange, saying that in the new palace, Potsdam, at 11 o'clock this morning: "By the Emperor's direction the undersigned removed a small saucy-ted tumor from his left cheek. The operation was performed without an anæsthetic and in a few minutes."

SHOWERS FALL ON GAY PARIS.

Dull Day at the French Capital—Chicagoans Among New Arrivals.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather today was dull and showery. The thermometer ranged from 50° to 68°. At midnight the barometer registered 29.92 inches with the wind west-southwest.

The following Americans registered today: Samuel Schiff, M. Seckel, Henry Kleinberger, Max Meyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mattie Baxter, Isidore Wikmark, Mrs. Francis Diaz, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. William Bopes, Miss and Thomas Stokes, Mrs. David Marx, Herman Zadek, New York; Mrs. Adams, Washington; C. Harmon, Pittsburg; Alice Putnam, Dr. Owen and wife, Hamilton Moses, Chicago; John Walker and wife, Jersey City; Elizabeth Davis, Crawford; Mrs. Cameron, Miss Vonkugel, Toronto; Lelia Woodward, Alice Randall, Coldwater; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Williams, Buffalo; Charles Hedge, Syracuse; Mr. Sanders, John Morgan, Leadville; Mark Flower, Carl Guthing, St. Paul.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE IS LIMITED

Sir Edward Grey Says It Does Not Extend Beyond the Confines of Uganda.

LONDON, June 1.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons today on the vote on Uganda, explained that the British protectorate was limited to the confines of Uganda proper, adding that the territory would be governed by a Commissioner. Referring to the Anglo-Congo treaty Sir Edward Grey said it would secure to England complete communication between Uganda and the Southern British territory.

Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Begun.

The international jubilee and convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened today by an impressive service in Westminster Abbey. The great edifice was crowded. The Bishop of London preached tonight at a meeting and reception in Exeter Hall. George Williams, founder of the association, who has just been knighted, was given a reception. Prince Bernadotte, Count Bernstorff, Chamberlain to the German Emperor; Lord Kinnaird, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Bishop John P. Newman, the Rev. George A. Hall, and many other church leaders were on the platform. Archdeacon Sinclair read an address of welcome to the delegates.

Dangerous Anarchist Under Arrest.

A German named Filzbrall was arrested in Chelsea today for being in possession of apparatus for counterfeiting coin. Further charges are pending against him consequent upon the discovery among his effects of a battery, acids, and anarchistic documents. He was formerly a member of the Autonomie club and his residence has been raided without success by the police. The detectives declare the chemicals seized at the prisoner's abode were sufficient to blow up half of London.

Missionary Conference Ended.

The Missionary conference of the Church of England closed today. The Bishop of Winchester presided over the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Langford of New York gave an account of the mission work done by the American church. The evening meeting was presided over by Sir George Grey. The Bishop of North Dakota caused considerable amusement by a description of what he called his cathedral on wheels. The Bishop of Wyoming also spoke.

Mr. Bayard Gives a Dinner.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, gave a dinner tonight to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. The guests included the Earl of Carlisle, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Brassey, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, Admirals Richards and Brig. W. C. Whitney, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Collins, the United States Consul-General, Col. Hay, and Messrs. Roosevelt and Ludlow of the United States Legation.

Germany Protests Against a Treaty.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says he is able to state on undeniable authority that the German Government has lodged a protest with the Congo State Government against the Anglo-Belgian agreement.

Gladstone's Eye Free of Bandages.

Mr. Gladstone's eye has so far improved that today the bandages were removed. He is now wearing dark glasses.

FIFTY PERSONS DROWN IN SPAIN.

River Segre Overflows Its Banks, Causing Great Destruction.

MADRID, June 1.—The River Segre, in the Province of Lerida, swollen by recent heavy rains, suddenly swept over the Seo de Urgel road today, destroying an inn and a warehouse. The bodies of fifteen drowned persons have been recovered and it is believed that fifty people lost their lives.

LA LIBERTAD IN FEAR OF ATTACK.

Rebels Ready to March Against the City—Americans Seek Safety.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, via Galveston, Tex., June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—This city is barricaded and attack from the rebels is nightly expected. American residents of La Libertad are sleeping at the consulate. It is reported that the Indians under Rivas, the hereditary chief, have captured Cojutepeque and San Martin. The government asserts that its forces have retaken Armenia, which was taken by the rebels, but there is no confirmation of this assertion. There is no communication between San Salvador and Acapitla and San Miguel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—Particulars have reached this city from a reputable source showing that the 200 persons reported to have been killed in one of the preliminary battles at Santa Ana, Salvador, were not killed by bullets, but were killed in the most horrible railroad accident. May 3 President Ezeta went to the assistance of the City of Santa Ana, which was threatened with rebels. Fifteen hundred men were placed on a special train which started for Santa Ana. The insurgents, learning of the approach of the government troops, removed the rails from the track on a steep grade several leagues from Santa Ana. The train rushed along at a high rate of speed and eight cars were telescoped. Two hundred men were killed and 122 wounded. President Ezeta had a narrow escape.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The correspondent succeeded yesterday in joining the rebel forces at Pueblitos, south of Chalchuapa. Gen. Gutierrez had left camp and gone towards the Honduras frontier, where he has established headquarters. Col. Maladriga said probably there will be no more heavy fighting at present, it being now the object of the revolution sts to harass the government by guerrilla warfare until such time as a concentrated movement is advisable.

PEACE AND QUIET IN CHILE.

The President Informs Congress of the Prosperity of the Country.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent in Santiago telegraphs that at the opening of Congress the President sent in a message saying the country was quiet and at peace. The message announced that the boundary dispute with Argentina was nearly settled, but that the Tacna Arica question was still unsettled, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs caused by the death of Bermudez. The President hoped an arrangement would soon be made. He said it was proposed to sell land and extend agriculture. Colonizing would be continued, as good results had followed that policy. According to the message the postal service is being steadily improved. Chile has joined the Vienna Postal convention of 1892. The President reported a surplus in the Treasury of $5,500,000, and it was estimated that the surplus for 1895 would be more than $15,000,000, not including profits on the sale of nitrate fields, which it was believed would reach $2,000,000. It is intended to present a bill authorizing the government to get a bank issue and measure to stop the part payment of duties in gold. The President says he believes the Chilean navy is incomplete, some of its ships being more than thirty years old. The necessity for economy, however, compels the postponement of plans to renew the navy. The President intimates that if freight rates are reduced there will be an increase of foreign trade in national products. The National Mining Exposition is well advanced and will be opened in September. Several applications for space have been received from foreign and native exhibitors. The Talcahuano dock will be finished by the end of the year.

"BLACK FRIDAY" AT BUENOS AYRES.

Twenty-three Firms Fail—Fluctuations in Gold Premiums Due to Speculation.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Disaster to speculators has marked settling day on the bourse today. There were twenty-three suspensions, among the failures being that of ex-Minister of Finance Hanson. Gold is at 390, which is a drop of twenty points from the highest quotation. Developments show that the recent fluctuations in gold premiums were due solely to speculative influences. Unless European financiers approve of the measure the President will veto the Senate bill, which proposes to deposit currency at the rate of 300 per cent to meet the interest on the foreign debt until the market will enable the government to buy gold. The government has refused to accept a loan of $1,000,000, saying the money was not needed.

Rebels Recapture Santa Ana.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., June 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Fighting continues in Rio Grande between the government troops and the Federals. Gen. Saraiva is in Rio Grande at the head of his forces. Santa Ana has been retaken by the Federals and the government troops have been driven out.

Uncle Sam to Protect Brazilians.

LISBON, June 1.—United States Minister Caruth has been instructed by his government to care for and protect the persons and property of Brazilians resident in Portugal during the absence of the Brazilian Minister from this capital.

Brevities by Cable.

MAXIM'S CUIRASS STOPS BULLETS.

Maxim, the gunmaker, gave an exhibition at London of a cuirass he has made. Bullets failed to pierce it.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

Cholera prevails in the Russian provinces of Plock and Radom. Arrivals from China and Japan are treated at the Russian Pacific ports and at the Black Sea ports as being infested.

DEMANDS FOR DE FELICE'S RELEASE.

Menacing manifestations prevail in Palermo over the sentence to eighteen years' imprisonment imposed on Deputy de Felice. Crowds of students and others wearing red badges parade the streets shouting demands for De Felice's release. Arrests of leaders do not affect the others.

CARLETON CLUB GIVES "PINAFORE."

Its First Presentation of Opera Pronounced a Success.

Carleton club amateurs gave a peformance of "Pinafore" at the club-house, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, last night. The performance will be repeated tonight. The net profits of the two entertainments will go to All-Souls' Church for the use of its summer-rest work. This is the first opera the club has attempted. Judging by last night's production, it will not be the last. Miss Clara Agnes Middleton, who took the part of Josephine, was the recent star in "Irma." Dr. Charles F. Barnes possesses a flexible tenor and made the best of it as Ralph Rackstraw. He has played the part many times before and was able to give a good deal of much-needed attention to the stage management. The following was the cast:

Sir Joseph Porter	Lemuel H. Freeman
Capt. Corcoran, commanding H. M. S. Pinafore	Will C. Boorn
Ralph Rackstraw, Dick Deadeye, Bill Bobstay, Bob Becket, seamen	Abie Dr. Chas. T. Barnes, Edward B. Hull, Robert H. Kelly
boatswain	
boatswain's mate	C. M. Parker
Tommy Tucker, midshipmite	Master Cooley
Josephine, the Captain's daughter	Clara Agnes Middleton
Hebe, Sir Joseph's first cousin	Nina Adelaide Hall
Little Buttercup, a Portsmouth bumboat woman	Frances Carey

The chorus was a musical success, but when the words sung had to chime with certain motions the time was not good. The scenery had been specially prepared for the club stage, and was effective. The moonlight scene on the deck of the Pinafore was especially good. As for the audience it was enthusiastic from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Every song gained applause, and there were a number of encores. D. A. Clippinger, who had charge of the music, deserved all the praise he got for his work with the chorus. Edward B. Hull, like some of the others, has sung in amateur opera before, and the part of Dick Deadeye was not a new one to him. The club is enthusiastic over its success, and expects an equally large house tonight.

Reception to Dress Reformers.

Mrs. Emily Nolan, President of the Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress, gave a reception last night at her home, No. 4941 Drexel boulevard, to the members of that organization. This society is a branch of the home department of the Woman's club. Mrs. Mary Knowles Bartlett read a paper on "Realism in Art and Literature." Among those present were:

Mesdames—
Rachel Holmes,
Emma Garnett,
H. H. Field,
J. N. Crouse,
William B. Keen Jr.,
V. E. Prentice,
T. G. Otis,
Henry H. Schuman,
Lillian J. Drier,
Frank B. Orr,
Laura B. Kett,
Miss—
Fanny Whiting,
Frances M. Steele,
Annie Johnson,
Egerton Adams,
Henry D. Hatch,
James B. Raynor,
S. A. Maxwell,
John Fisk,
W. A. Eaton,
Francis W. Parker,
Sarah P. Rhode,

Free Concerts for Children.

The first of a series of free public concerts was given last night in the old Congress Hall Building at Halsted and West Congress streets. The program was designed for the entertainment of children, and 900 of them recruited from the vicinity were present. The program included readings and vocal and instrumental music, and was given with the assistance of several local musicians from the Sunset Club. It is the intention to repeat the entertainments every Friday night. They are given under the auspices of Dr. Gray and are a part of the Chicago Forward movement.

Oxford Club's Banquet.

The first annual banquet of the Oxford club was given at the Hotel Barry last evening. Covers were laid for fifty. The club is a Methodist organization and is designed by Dr. Harper to be the first of a series of clubs which shall embrace every religious denomination represented in the Chicago University. Prof. E. H. Moore acted as toastmaster and toasts were delivered by Dr. W. H. Harper, Dr. Frank Bristol, George E. Vincent, O. L. Triggs, and V. O. Johnson.

Notes.

A silver coin reception was held yesterday afternoon and last evening at the home of Mrs. Edward S. Bailey, No. 4241 Champlain avenue, leader of the Brownies' circle, King's Daughters.

The regular monthly entertainment of the Scottish Assembly was given last night in Thomson's Hall, No. 253 State street. "A Trip to Edinboro Town" was given in a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Brobst.

SAY HE MADE A FORTUNE IN STOLEN RIGS

Horse-Trader Burns, Who Is Under Arrest, Owns Property Here Worth $50,000.

James Burns, who was taken to Jacksonville, Ill., Thursday night charged with being implicated in a horse-stealing escapade, is estimated to have property in this city valued at $50,000. He was arrested on a State warrant charging him with buying a lot of stolen horses of Woods Bros. Ira Woods, one of the brothers, was convicted of stealing horses Sept. 10, 1893, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Woods testified that he sold the horses to Burns for nominal prices. The Chicago police have suspected Burns was implicated in the horse thefts, but could never secure proof. Burns owns a two-story frame house at Gurley and Shoito streets and in the rear he conducted a small sale stable business. He is said to be the owner of a three-story stone-front building on West Taylor street. The police say the evidence against Burns is strong enough to secure his conviction.

Rock Island Road Sued.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today a petition was filed for a writ of mandamus to compel the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad to occupy depot premises at the foot of Twentieth street, which it abandoned in 1872.

In a red box labeled 10 doses 10 cents you will find Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the best cure for constipation and indigestion.

SUE FOR THEIR SHARE

HEIRS OF EDWARD MARTIN WANT TO SEE THE VALUABLE PAPERS.

When the Philanthropist Died His Niece, Who Lived with Him, Took Away the Tin Box Containing Securities, Claiming It as Her Own by Gift, and the Others Want Their Share of It All—Chicagoans Who Received Bequests and How They View the Contest.

For five or six years prior to his death it had always been the boast of Edward Martin, the millionaire philanthropist, that when he passed away there would be little left of his fortune over which his heirs could fight. In carrying out this idea he gave largely to relatives and others and at the time of his death last December at his old family homestead, Red Hook, N. Y., it was the impression that he left out little. It is known that he had started several nephews and several great nephews in business, that he had paid for scholarships in seminaries and academies for a number of worthy students, and that he had made many gifts to needy relatives. The Martin family as a whole is a big one and with it the old philanthropist distributed many thousands of dollars. But his wish was not entirely gratified—he died before he had carried out the complete disposition of his property.

For many years the old millionaire had lived in the old mansion at Red Hook with his niece, Serena Martin. Some months before his death he deeded to her the Red Hook property, and it is generally understood that she was also so well cared for by him that she will never want. How much she was given nobody knows. She will not tell, and this, coupled with the inventory filed with the will at Yorkville, Ill., has caused some of the dissatisfied heirs to start a fight, which will probably become one of the most celebrated will contests in this country. The administrators named in the will are Samuel Beers of this city, John O'Connor of Joliet, Ill., and Serena Martin, now the owner of the Red Hook, N. Y., property. When the will was filed, shortly after Mr. Martin's death, the administrators were only able to file an inventory of property amounting to $250,000. At that time, however, it was thought that there was a tin box full of stocks, bonds, and other securities at the homestead, and the heirs remembered in the will expected that the estate would reach at least $500,000 when the contents of that tin box had been scheduled. But Serena Martin absolutely refuses to tell what is in the box and says that whatever it is it is her personal property, as it was given to her by her uncle before his death.

Heirs After the Papers.

Naturally the heirs became anxious, and they banded together and employed Fielding Martin, a relative and lawyer of Red Hook, to take the matter in hand and carry it into the courts. Fielding Martin now makes the statement that the contents of that box amount to $750,000, and that Serena Martin is unlawfully holding that amount from the estate with the idea of converting it to her own personal use. She has been ordered to appear in court at Yorkville, Ill., July 2. The first action of the dissatisfied heirs will be to try and have the court order her unqualified to act as an administrator. When the will was read before Judge Hudson at Yorkville the Judge said that he did not see how she could act as an administrator as she was a non-resident of the State, but Mr. Beers said that the will had been drawn up with the best of legal advice, and that Mr. Martin knew that he was right. Judge Hudson pointedly told Mr. Beers that he knew the law, but if the other administrators were satisfied they would have to run their chances on her remaining as an administrator.

In Chicago there are many members of the Martin family. Some of them are remembered in the will—others are not. None of those that are mentioned are openly objecting. There are several reasons for this. The branch of the family is friendly with Serena Martin, and the members are well satisfied. On the other hand, if the dissatisfied ones break the will their interests will be all the greater.

Chicagoans Who Were Remembered.

Among the Chicago heirs that benefited by the will are Edward Martin, Anna Martin, and Mrs. Emma Coon, adult children of Robert G. Martin of No. 601 Sixty-fifth street. The latter was not mentioned in the will, but among his children one-twentieth of the estate was divided. If the will is broken Robert G. Martin, who is a nephew of the millionaire, becomes one of the nearest heirs-at-law and consequently one of those that will get the largest share in the property.

One of the heirs in Chicago said: "When Mr. Martin's will was read we were overjoyed to hear we were remembered, but somewhat surprised at the small amount of property that he had apparently left. We knew that he had spent a great deal in the last few years in charity and for others, but none of us knew where the money had gone, for he made all of his presents quietly. It was generally known that he kept a tin box full of stocks, bonds, and securities at his home, and within a year he had realized something like $200,000 from the sale of property in Chicago. I don't know on what Fielding Martin bases his statement that the box has three quarters of a million."

Samuel Beers, the Chicago administrator of the will, is now in Minneapolis looking after the interests of a piece of property belonging to the Martin estate and valued at $100,000. Fielding Martin of Red Hook, who is handling the contest, will be in Chicago Monday.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 1.—Edward Martin, known as the "millionaire philanthropist," died in December last in Red Hook and the general impression was that he was worth $1,000,000 in securities and real estate in Chicago. He lived with Serena Martin, his niece, in Red Hook, and she and Samuel Beers and a Mr. O'Connor of Cook County, Ill., were appointed as executors, in accordance with the provisions of his will. His estate was divided into forty parts, the bulk of the estate being willed to Serena Martin and her immediate relatives. Recently an inventory of the estate was made by the executors, who reported it as valued at $250,000. It is said that the day after the funeral Serena Martin went to Sterling, N. Y., taking with her a tin box in which her uncle kept his securities. This she refused to surrender, claiming it contained bequests made by her uncle previous to his death, and therefore the securities did not belong to the estate. The heirs are willing to allow her to keep $35,000, which she says her uncle gave to her, if she will turn over the remainder of the securities in the tin box.

WILL LEAVE THE STAGE TO MARRY.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, in "Sowing the Wind," Will Become Mrs. Thompson.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, who takes the part of Maude in Sidney Grundy's play of "Sowing the Wind," is going to be married to W. H. Thompson of Liverpool, England. Miss Cheatham is a niece of Thomas Plater, President of the First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., and the wedding will take place at his house June 9. Immediately after the ceremony the couple will leave for New York, where they will board the Majestic for England. W. H. Thompson is the representative in American of the Thompson cotton mills of Liverpool, Eng. He has a house in New Orleans. Miss Cheatham and Mr. Thompson have known each other six years, but the engagement only dates from Saturday. They had hoped to keep the approaching wedding a profound secret, but it leaked out through Miss Cheatham's anxiety to be released from her contract. Isabel Irving will come from New York to fill her place.

Body of a Murdered Woman Found.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The body of Mrs. James Fwing, who disappeared last July, was found buried here last night. Giles McGregor, a lumber dealer, was at once arrested, charged with her murder, as had been suspected for some time. Ama Walters was arrested at Pittsburg and brought here this evening for complicity in the murder. McGregor pleaded not guilty this afternoon when he was arraigned before Mayor Sinclair for the murder. He will be tried Monday before Mayor Sinclair. The parties are all of low standing.

Giddings a Candidate for Congress.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. J. Wright Giddings has declared himself a candidate for Congress to succeed Congressman Moon of Muskegon. The contest among the Muskegon politicians if carried on is likely to give some good outside man a chance to win. Giddings is believed to have a good chance to capture the plum.

COLUMBIAN MUSEUM OPENING TODAY.

Large Number of Invitations for the Dedication at 2:30 P. M.

The Field Columbian Museum in Jackson Park will be opened to the public and dedicated with simple ceremony at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. To prevent a crush invitations, limited to 11,500, have been sent out by the trustees. If the weather is fair the exercises will be held at the north main entrance to the building, otherwise they will take place in the lecture-room to the right of the main entrance. The building was known as the Palace of Fine Arts at the World's Fair. Following is the program arranged:

Prayer by Dr. Gunsaulus.

Summary of the work accomplished by the museum, by F. J. V. Skiff, Director of the museum.

Address by Edward G. Mason, President of the Historical Society.

Lectures will be given by the heads of departments and professors, to which the public will be admitted free. The museum will be always free to classes from colleges and to public school children presenting certificates from teachers. The plans for extending the educational work are still in course of development, and will be made to take in many fields of knowledge. Tomorrow the museum will be open to the public from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., when no cards or invitations will be required. The officers of the museum are as follows:

President, Ed E. Ayer; Vice-Presidents, M. A. Ryerson, Norman B. Ream; Secretary, George Manierre; Treasurer, Byron L. Smith; Executive committee, Ed E. Ayer, H. N. Higinbotham, Norman B. Ream, Martin A. Ryerson, and Owen F. Aldis.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET.

Triennial Assembly of the General Council to Begin in Chicago Wednesday.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church meets this year in Chicago. The body now assembles only once in three years and it has a large work and a special importance in religious affairs. The general council honors Chicago with its meeting the first time in fifteen years, having met in Christ Church, of which Bishop Cheney was rector, in 1879. It is to assemble in the same church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, next Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Bishop Fallows will preside at the opening session, when, after a solemn celebration of the Lord's Supper, the council sermon will be delivered by the Rev. William Tracy, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

COVERED HEAD & NECK

Eczema of Worst Type. School and Society Abandoned. Felt Death Would be Relief. Cuticura Soon Put An End to all Sufferings.

"Ever since I was three years old I have been troubled with Eczema of the worst type. At times completely covered my head and neck. I have tried all sorts of medicines, and have been doctored by many very eminent physicians, but with no favorable result. Sometimes my head was one mass of thick scab that would run and bleed, and in summer would be so much worse; my ears looked as though they would fall off. I could not go to school or mingle with society, as the disease smelt so bad. I felt at times that death would be a relief, suffering and itching until I hardly knew what to do. I got your CUTICURA REMEDIES the 26th of January last and used them according to directions, and can now say that they soon put an end to all my suffering. Words can never tell my thanks to you and your valuable medicine, and I shall always recommend them to whoever I see suffering from the terrible disease. I had spent money and tried the best of doctors with but little relief.

MISS HANNAH WARREN,
1437 George Street, La Crosse, Wis.

WAS IN CONSTANT AGONY

I have suffered from a severe attack of what is called Prurigo. The disease produced an intense burning and itching sensation that kept me in constant agony all the while, so that I got but little rest day or night. CUTICURA cured me entirely in a few weeks. I cheerfully recommend it for like troubles.

CHAS. L. WAFFLE,
Ottawa Station, Mich.

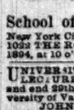
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDIES cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

☞ "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



ACHING SIDES AND BACK,

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Bids for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 500 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 5½-inch best German slate pencils; 10 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen 3-B erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's wood builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 300 dozen sand per disks for Gem sharpeners; 6 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 16 dozen 8-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with cork-in-cap and brushes; 1 dozen 8-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,225 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099): 4½x8½; 300 dozen (1049): 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 125 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 1 O M sheets (in tablets of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 430 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map work and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

Clerk Board of Education.

HOTELS.

"THE GROVELAND,"

31st and Groveland-av.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms single and en suite, $15 and upward. Flats, furnished and unfurnished, $30 and upward. Fine restaurant. W. W. SOMER, Manager.

PHANTOM LAKE INN,

On Phantom Lake, at Mukwonago, Wis., 88 miles north of Chicago, on Wisconsin Central Railway; one of the loveliest places in America. Parlor car leaves Grand Central Depot daily at 1:25 and 5 p. m. A high-class hotel, with moderate rates. Come and see. Address HARRY B. ENNIS, Phantom Lake Inn, Mukwonago, Wis.

HOTEL WINDERMERE,

56th-st. and Cornell-av. (opposite Jackson Park), a high-class

IS BIDERMAN DEAD?

SUSPICION THAT A BUTCHER HAS BEEN KILLED.

He Leaves His Home Yesterday Morning with $400 in His Pocket—At Night His Horse and Wagon Return Without Him—Bloodstains Found on the Latter—Police on a Search—Union Carpenters Beat Workmen—Charles Ferguson Goodrich Sent to Reform School.

It is feared by the family and friends of Joseph Biderman, a butcher at No. 3203 Ullman street, that he has been murdered and robbed of $400 which he had in his possession. Biderman started out yesterday morning for the Fulton and South Water street markets to make some purchases. He had in his possession nearly $400. He usually returned home before 6 o'clock. Last night he did not return at the usual hour, and when his horse and wagon returned at 10 o'clock without him the suspicions of the family were aroused. An examination of the wagon showed the seat to be torn from its fastenings, while there were blood stains on the seat and on the dashboard. It was evident a struggle had taken place, and it was at once suspected that the butcher had met with foul play. The Deering street police were notified and Lieut. Enright detailed a half dozen officers on the case. It was found Biderman had started home early in the evening. At 7 o'clock a groceryman and friend of his had met him on Main street near Archer avenue on his way home. At that time Biderman told the groceryman he had failed to make but two purchases as everything was too high. The purchases made were of two calves, for a few dollars each. The remainder of the money Biderman had upon his person. At the time of the meeting Biderman was perfectly sober. From that hour until the horse and wagon came home at 10 o'clock nothing is known of the missing man. The territory which he was required to pass through is considered dangerous and it was with a well-founded suspicion of murder that the officers set to work. The locality in which Biderman disappeared is inhabited by thugs and toughs of every description, and hold-ups and murders are of frequent occurrence. Biderman was said to be a man of temperate habits and had carried on a large business for over eight years at No. 2203 Ullman street. He was 36 years old, married, and has a family.

UNION CARPENTERS ACT AS THUGS.

They Assault Non-Union Men Who Want to Remain at Work.

A riot occurred in a building in process of construction at No. 1725 Belmont avenue yesterday afternoon in which twelve union carpenters attacked three non-union men employed on the building, cutting each of them about the heads and faces.

The Injured.

RALK, CORNELIUS, cut two inches in length on left side of the head above the ear. Married and resides at No. 3229 South Halsted street. Taken to the German Hospital.

RITTER, RICHARD, cut five inches long on left side of head, two cuts on the back of the head two inches long. Married and resides at No. 927 Fifty-first street. Taken to the German Hospital.

FARRELL, HARRY, cut two inches in length over the right eye and a cut two inches long on left cheek. Married and resides at No. 656 West Seventeenth street. Taken to the German Hospital.

The surgeons at the German Hospital after careful examination of the patients said none of them had been fatally injured. The cuts and bruises about their heads and faces are of a painful nature, and each of the assaulted men will be unable to work for several weeks, but all will recover. The men were busily at work when the twelve union men entered the building at 4 o'clock and ordered them to quit the job. They refused, and were immediately set upon by the intruders, who picked up chisels and other tools and began slashing them about the head. Ruiter, Farrell, and Ralk defended themselves as best they could against the attack and called loudly for help. The invading party ran away in a few minutes after their entry to the building, leaving the three assaulted carpenters lying bleeding upon the floor. People who heard the cries of the men ran to their assistance and notified the Sheffield Avenue Police Station. Capt. Schuettler sent an ambulance to the scene of the riot, and Ruiter, Farrell, and Ralk were removed to the German Hospital. The injured men recognized a number of their assailants, and Capt. Schuettler last evening detailed officers to arrest the rioters.

GOODRICH GOES TO A REFORM SCHOOL.

Peculiar Ending to a Sensational Charge of the Murder of Mrs. Cron.

Charles Ferguson Goodrich, charged with the murder of Mrs. Cren of Wilmette, who was convicted of manslaughter in Judge Sears' court six weeks ago and sentenced by a jury to five years in the penitentiary, was yesterday afternoon sentenced to the Illinois State Reformatory by Judge Sears. A strong effort was made to secure a new trial for Goodrich, but the court overruled the motion. The prisoner was told that in lieu of a new trial if he would plead guilty to manslaughter the court would commute his sentence to a sentence in the reform school. He refused. Mrs. Ferguson, Goodrich's aunt, and other women who had interested themselves in the prisoner's behalf urged him to plead guilty, but the youth refused, saying he was not guilty and did not propose to stand up in a court and say he was. The court took into consideration Goodrich's age, he being yet less than 18 years old, and sentenced him to the reform school on the verdict of the jury.

BIG RECEIPTS AT WATER OFFICE.

Records for the Day and Month Everlastingly Smashed.

Thursday's receipts at the Water Office broke all records and kept the clerks at work all night until 6 a. m. yesterday. The amount received in cash, checks, by mail, and express was far above even the most sanguine of the estimates made by Supt. Crossette. The total receipts reached $71,805. The receipts for the same day last year were $49,879. The record for the month is also broken, as the receipts aggregate $87,205 more than those for May of last year. The detailed statement is as follows:

Receipts May, 1894	$596,733
Receipts May, 1893	500,528
Increase for the month	$ 87,205
Receipts May 31, 1894	71,805
Receipts May 31, 1893	49,879
Increase for the day	$ 21,925

SAYS MRS. BRADLEY WILL NOT DO.

Illinois Women's Alliance Opposes Her for School Trustee.

Mrs. Dr. Kate Bradley, candidate for the School Board, indorsed by the Trade and Labor Assembly, has been given the cold shoulder by the Illinois Women's Alliance, of which she is a Vice-President. The following resolution was adopted yesterday by that body:

WHEREAS, The Women's Alliance of Illinois is informed that Mrs. Kate Bradley has no practical knowledge of the public school system of America, having been educated in a convent in Canada, and having also chosen that mode to educate her own children. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Illinois Women's Alliance considers her an unsuitable person to be a member of the Board of Education.

Burglars Play Poker.

For boldness four burglars who looted Townsend Bros.' saloon in Jefferson Park are worthy of notice. They entered the place some time after midnight yesterday morning, emptied the cash drawer, and took possession of all the cigars and everything else valuable in sight. Then taking a bottle of wine from the ice box they sat down to a game of cards. They were engaged in this when John Miller, a milkman, came in at 4 o'clock to deliver the daily supply of milk. He was surprised to find four men playing cards in the saloon at that time in the morning. They paid no attention to him, however, and continued their playing. He concluded they were guests of the place, which is also a boarding-house, and went about his business. When the bartender came to open the saloon for the day he found the door open and cash, cigars, and liquors amounting to $100 missing.

Played a Sharp Hotel Trick.

C. Foxwall Jr. registered at the Auditorium Annex May 17. He impressed the clerks that he was "somebody" in New York. The first day he arrived he handed a check to the cashier for $150 and asked that it be placed to his credit, as he proposed remaining at the Annex for many days. Anticipating a return of the check long before C. Foxwell Jr. would leave the house if the same should prove worthless the check was accepted and passed to his account. The next morning another set of clerks was on duty. Mr. Foxwell approached the cashier and said he had to curtail his visit and as he placed a sum of money to his credit the night before he would like it to be returned less the amount of his bill. Foxwell was handed $140. Yesterday he was arrested in New York.

Dentists in a Quarrel.

The trouble that reigns in the family of Dr. Fowler, an Englewood dentist, his wife Katheryn, and ex-wife Susie, has broken out in a new direction. Mrs. Fowler, the divorced wife, keeps a dental establishment at Sixty-third and Wentworth avenue. E. W. Sawyer attends to the business for her. Yesterday Dr. Fowler caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Sawyer for practicing dentistry without a license. Justice G. W. Hotaling issued the warrant and when Sawyer was brought before him he set the case for Monday, June 4, bonds being placed at $200, which Sawyer furnished.

Use of Bibles in Schools.

A committee of the Chicago Women's Educational Union having in charge plans for the use of Bible selections as an opening exercise in the public schools met yesterday afternoon in one of the committee rooms of the Temple. Flattering reports were made of the encouragement and indorsement which the movement had received at the hands of leading citizens. Interesting papers were also read bearing on the plans by which it is hoped to ultimately put the custom in vogue.

Battle Over Habeas Corpus.

The petition of Abraham Bornstein for release on a writ of habeas corpus, which was brought before Judge Goggin several days ago, was withdrawn yesterday by his attorneys, but only when the court intimated that he would remand Mr. Bornstein to the custody of the Sheriff. Bornstein's attorneys then hurried over to the North Side and secured another writ of habeas corpus from Judge Gibbons, who is sitting in the Criminal Court.

Water from New Tunnel Tuesday.

City Engineer Artingstall expects to supply Hyde Park residents with water from the new two-mile tunnel next Tuesday. The water was turned into the new tunnel Thursday, and today the pumps will be set to work to pump all the muddy liquid out. It is expected Tuesday the supply will be clear enough to be let into the city mains.

New Sunday-School Building.

The Millard Avenue Congregational Church, Central Park avenue and Twenty-third street, pastor, the Rev. J. C. Cromer, will dedicate Sunday its new $6,000 Sunday-school building. The services of the whole day will have reference to the event. The morning sermon will be preached by Prof. Graham Taylor.

Steamer Clears for Norway.

The Norwegian steamer Craggs cleared last night for Christiansand, Norway. Its cargo consisted of 16,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 sacks of flour, and other freight.

Items.

The first annual exhibition of the building trades closed with an informal reception last night.

The annual reception at Michael Reese Hospital, Twenty-ninth street and Groveland avenue, will be held tomorrow from 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

Chief of Police Brennan yesterday assured several non-union grain trimmers that they would be given police protection in the future from the union men who have been molesting them.

Memorial services were held at noon yesterday by the W. C. T. U. in Willard Hall. Woman's Temple. Mrs. Helen M. Barker and Mrs. S. M. I. Henry were the principal speakers.

The meeting at the People's Institute tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock will be under the auspices of the Christian Citizenship League. It will be addressed by the Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D.

The receiver for the Chemical National Bank announces that checks for the third 10 per cent dividend are being signed in Washington and will be ready for distribution about next Wednesday.

Two more cases against Herman Elich, the Evanston druggist, charged with selling liquor, were tried in Justice McCallum's court yesterday. Elich demanded a jury trial, and a fine of $10 was imposed in each case.

The Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., of Philadelphia, editor of the *Church at Home and Abroad*, will deliver a memorial discourse on the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson at 10:30 Sunday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The suit of Sister Veronica against the Mother Superior of the Servite Sisters for $25,000 for fifteen years' services in the institution at Van Buren street and Albany avenue was placed on Judge Adams' trial calendar yesterday morning.

John J. and Catherine R. Townsend were awarded a verdict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday of $20,500 for a strip of land eight feet wide off the back end of two lots on Van Buren street, between Clinton and Canal streets. The ground is to be used by the Metropolitan "L" railroad for its approach to the river.

A number of Central Police Station and West Chicago Avenue Police Station detectives are keeping watch of the premises at No. 531 Noble street. Behind the walls of the four-story brick structure at the number Inspector Schaack suspects that a nest of Russian-Polish Anarchists exists.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Athenæum at which directors will be elected for the ensuing year, will be held next Tuesday from 12 o'clock to 4 p. m. in the Athenæum Building. The election of officers will take place at 4:15 p. m. and the annual public meeting will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening in Recital Hall at the Auditorium.

DISCUSS VARSITY NEWSPAPER WORK.

Western College Press Association Members Hold Their Annual Meeting.

The Western College Press Association met in annual session yesterday afternoon in Cobb Hall, University of Chicago. The leading paper was read by C. W. Gammon, editor of the *Earlhamite* of Earlham College, on "The Making of a College Weekly, Monthly, and Daily." "The Possibilities of the Western College Press Association," "The Influence a College Paper Exerts in Its College," were discussed. At the instance of H. C. Murphy, editor of the *University of Chicago Weekly*, an associated college press was made one of the features of the association work. Mr. Murphy was elected President; W. I. Arndt of the *Daily Cardinal* of Ann Arbor, Vice-President; and W. C. Sackett of the *Illini* of the University of Illinois, Secretary. It is the aim of the associated press to furnish full reports of all important college athletic contests and of such other matters as are of immediate interest to its constituency. The *Daily Cardinal* is the official organ of the association. The following journals will be admitted to membership soon:

The *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *S. U. I. Quill*, *Purdue Exponent*, *Vidette Reporter*, *Rose Tech*, *Indiana Student*, the *Ariel*, the *Occident*, the *Berkleyan*, *Daily Sequoia*, *Baker Beacon*, *U. of K. Courier*.

The association now includes the principal college journals of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, California, Colorado, Ohio, and Minnesota. The next convention will be held in Chicago next June. The association has decided to invite Joseph Medill, editor of THE TRIBUNE, to deliver the next annual address.

ITALIANS PREPARE FOR A CELEBRATION.

Program of Exercises for the Anniversary of the Constitution Day.

For the proper observance of Italian Constitution day the Italia club will give a concert this evening at No. 24 East Sixteenth street. The program will be as follows:

Romanza, Vorrei.....Tosti
Sig. Vittorio Carpi.
Romanza, Libro Santo.....Pinsuti
Miss Mary P. Thomson.
Toreadoro, "Gugliemo Tell".....Rossini
Carpi trio—Misses Vance, Osborn, and Crawford.
Romanza, "Disillusione".....V. Carpi
(Dedicated to her Majesty, Queen Marguerite.)
Mrs. H. D. Packard.
Solo mandolino, "Serenata".....Tomaso
Sig. Salvatore Tomaso.
Romanza, "Yuo Saper".....Quaranta
(Dedicated to Sig. Carpi.)
Sig. V. Carpi.
Aria, "Opera Barniere di Sevigilia".....Rossini
Miss Mary P. Thomson.
Solo mandolino, "Roberto Il Diavolo".....Meyerbeer
Sig. S. Tomaso.
Valse per Canto, "L'incantatrice".....Arditi
Mrs. H. D. Packard.
Terzetto, "Gloria allo belta".....Arditi
Carpi trio—Misses Vance, Osborn, and Crawford.
Mrs. E. Marzuesto Young, accompanist.

Grafton's Alaska Tours.

Pamphlets giving very complete particulars of three personally conducted parties to leave Chicago in July are now ready for distribution. The first tour will leave July 11 and will go via Colorado and California, the second via Yellowstone Park, and the third direct to Tacoma. All three return via Canadian Pacific railway. Address J. J. Grafton, 195 Clark street.

ONE POOR LITTLE HIT.

THAT'S ALL THE COLTS MAKE OFF GASTRIGHT'S DELIVERY.

Wilmot Is the Man with the Honors—Swartwood's Decisions Assist the Bridegrooms and Anson Will Protest the Game—St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington the Other Winners—Games in the Western League and the Western Association.

Cleveland regained the lead in the National League race yesterday, Pittsburg falling back to second. Baltimore and Philadelphia moved up ahead of Boston, and Brooklyn passed New York. The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	20	9		.690
Pittsburg	32	22	10	.689
Baltimore	37	18	9	.667
Philadelphia	39	19	10	.655
Boston	32	20	12	.625
Brooklyn	31	16	15	.516
New York	33	16	17	.485
St. Louis	34	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	29	11	18	.379
Louisville	30	10	20	.333
Chicago	31	10	21	.323
Washington	33	7	26	.212

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at New York, Cleveland at Boston, Pittsburg at Washington, Louisville at Philadelphia, and Cincinnati at Baltimore.

BROOKLYN WINS THE THIRD.

Gastright's Curves Puzzle the Colts and They Fail to Find Him.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—It was a great baseball day at the Brooklyn Park. The game in itself was a great one, notwithstanding the Brooklyns won. The home team scored in the fourth, fifth, and eighth innings, aided by the umpire. Anson will protest the game on that account, by the way.

The Colts were the first at the bat. Corcoran was waiting for Ryan's grounder and shot it to Foutz. Foutz gathered Dahlen's fly. Burns caught Wilmot's steeplechaser. No runs. So it kept on till the fourth.

Then Daly fielded Dahlen out at Foutz's corner. Wilmot made Chicago's first hit, a bounder to right. Anson fouled out to Dailey. Wilmot tried to steal, but was out on Daley's quick throw. No runs.

Griffin beat his slow one to first. Swartwood gave two or three decisions on each ball pitched until Shock hit for two sacks to left. Griffin rescing on third. Griffith fielded Burns' bunt to first. Uncle Anson threw wide to catch Griffin at the plate and Brooklyn's first tally was scored, Shock going to third. Foutz struck out. So did Dailey. One run.

Fifth inning—Anson carried a bat to the coaching line and Swartwood looked scared. Decker got his base on balls. Griffin made a running catch of Irwin's difficult fly. Dailey's quick throw caught Decker at second, but Swartwood was dazed by Anson's bat and called him safe. Griffin caught Parrott's fly and Shock got under Griffith's foul. No runs.

Gastright and Dailey out at first. Corcoran singled, and then scored on Tredway's three-bagger. Griffin cried "ouch" and walked to first, but Tredway did hit Mike. He took third on Shock's single, Tredway scoring. Burns fouled to Dahlen. Two runs.

In the eighth inning Irwin went out and Corcoran to first. Shock garnered Parrott's foul, Griffith out, Short to first. No runs. Dahlen made a great stop of Griffith's hot one, preventing two bags. Mike safe on first and went to third on Shock's single. Shock went to second on Burns' sacrifice fly. Griffin and Shock scored on Foutz's single to left. Dailey sacrificed. Gastright flied out. Two runs.

In the ninth inning Shriver fouled out. Ryan did. Corcoran to first. Corcoran threw Dahlen out, and Chicago was Chicagoed. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	7	0	1
Tredway, 3b	1	0	2	1	4	0
Griffin, cf	2	2	3	0	0	0
Schoch, 3b	1	3	2	2	0	0
Burns, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Foutz, 1b	0	2	13	0	0	0
Dailey, c	0	0	4	6	0	0
Gastright, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	11	27	13	0	1

CHICAGO.

	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Wilmot, lf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	0	0	12	4	1	0
Decker, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Irwin, ss	0	0	1	3	0	0
Parrott, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Griffith, c	0	0	2	4	0	0
Schriver, c	0	0	4	0	1	0
Totals	0	0	24	19	3	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	*	5
Base hits	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base hits	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

Exact attendance, 1,674. Earned runs, Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Shock. Three-base hit—Tredway. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Double play—Irwin, Anson, and Dahlen. Hit by pitched ball—Schriver, Griffin. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Time of game—1:26.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Browns outplayed the Giants at every point and won easily. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Murphy, as	0	1	1	3	0
Frank, lf	1	0	4	2	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Shugart, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Miller, 1b	0	2	12	2	0	Whitrem, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Cooley, 3b	0	0	1	4	1	Ward, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Stafford, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Ely, as	0	1	1	2	0	Jennings, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Peitz, c	0	1	1	0	0	Farrell, c	0	1	8	0	2
Clarkson, p	0	1	2	4	0	Rusie, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	5	11	27	18	2	Totals	1	4	27	10	4

St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New York, 7. First on balls—Off Rusie, 3; Off Clarkson, 2. Two-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Ward. Stolen bases—Ward, Miller, Ely, Murphy. First base by errors—New York, 2. Double play—Cooley, Quinn, and Miller. Struck out—By Rusie, 6. Hit by pitcher—Van Haltren. Wild pitch—Rusie. Time—1:45. Umpire—McQuaid.

Cleveland, 22; Boston, 8.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The visitors pounded Stivetts from the very start, and at the conclusion of the sixth inning he retired and McCarthy finished the game. Attendance, 2,484. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	3	1	2	5	0	Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Burkett, lf	3	2	4	0	1	Long, ss	1	4	2	3	2
McKean, ss	2	4	1	4	2	Duffy, cf	2	3	4	0	0
Ewing, rf	3	2	0	0	0	McCarthy, lf	1	2	2	0	2
Tebeau, 1b	3	2	9	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
McGarr, 3b	3	1	3	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
O'Connor, cf	3	4	5	0	0	Bannon, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Zimmer, c	3	2	4	0	0	Gastell, c	0	1	3	1	0
Young, p	1	1	0	4	0	Stivetts, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Nichols, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	22	21	27	15	3	Totals	8	18	24	8	5

Cleveland	1	1	4	5	2	8	1	0	*	22
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 4. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home runs—Zimmer, Tebeau, O'Connor, Ewing, Duffy. Double play—Young-Zimmer-Tebeau. Hit by pitcher—Tucker. Struck out—Lowe, Wild pitch—McCarthy. Time—2:30. Umpire—Emslie.

Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Pittsburg was defeated easily by superior fielding and better hitting. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b	1	1	0	1	1	Stenzel, cf	0	1	6	0	0
Joyce, 3b	2	1	1	2	0	Donovan, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Abbey, lf	1	0	0	5	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	0	10	2
McGuire, c	2	1	1	4	1	0	Glasscock, ss	0	1	1	3
Hassett, rf	1	2	1	1	0	0	Smith, lf	0	0	3	0
Tebeau, cf	1	2	3	2	0	1	Lyons, 3b	1	1	1	2
Carroll, 1b	2	2	3	0	0	0	Sugden, c	0	3	0	0
Radford, ss	0	0	3	6	0	0	Ehret, p	0	0	1	1
Mercer, p	0	2	2	0	0	0	Gumbert, p	0	0	1	2
Totals	10	12	27	11	2	Totals	5	8	27	10	3

Washington	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	10
Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	5

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Tebeau. Three-base hits—Joyce, Smith. Home runs—Mercer, Joyce, Cartwright, Donovan. Stolen bases—Joyce, Ward, Cartwright, Mercer, Donovan, Sugden, Lyons, Bierbauer. Hit by pitched ball—By Mercer, 1; by Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 3; by Gumbert, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Hurst.

Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 8.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—The game was decided in the ninth inning by singles by Kesler and Brouthers and Reitz's triple. Attendance, 3,700. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Beckley, 1b	2	1	3	9	0	McGraw, 3b	0	0	0	4	1
McCarthy, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Latham, 3b	1	1	2	1	1	Brodie, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Holliday, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Brouthers, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	4	5	0	Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, c	1	1	4	1	1	Reitz, 2b	2	2	3	6	0
Canavan, rf	1	1	4	1	0	Jennings, ss	1	0	2	2	0
Smith, ss	1	1	2	2	0	Robinson, c	1	2	3	0	0
Parrott, p	0	0	0	0	0	Hawke, p	0	0	0	0	0
Chamberlain, p	1	2	1	1	1	Mullane, c	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	11	27	13	3	Totals	9	9	27	16	4

Baltimore	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	9
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Robinson, Kelly, Canavan, Chamberlain. Three-base hits—Keeler (2), Reitz. Stolen bases—Kesler, Reitz, Brouthers. Double plays—Reitz-Jennings-Brouthers, Jennings-Reitz-Brouthers. First base on balls—Hawke, 3; Parrott, 2; Chamberlain, 4; Mullane, 3. Hit by pitcher—Parrott. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 1; by Mullane, 1. Wild pitch—Mullane. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Lynch.

Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—The Louisvilles were beaten today in a twelve-inning game, but not until after a hard struggle. Menefee pitched a good game until the twelfth inning, when he weakened and the home team piled up seven runs. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	P	B	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	3	2	1	0	0	Brown, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	3	17	2	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Delehanty, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Twitchell, lf	0	0	2	3	0
Turner, rf	1	3	1	0	0	O'Rourke, 1b	0	0	10	3	1
Hallman, 2b	1	2	2	6	1	Weaver, rf	0	3	5	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	2	4	0	0	Richardson, as	0	2	3	5	1
Clements, c	1	2	6	2	0	Denny, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Taylor, p	1	2	2	5	0	Menefee, p	0	0	1	3	0
Allen, as	1	1	2	3	1	Grim, c	0	1	8	1	0
Totals	10	18	36	22	2	Totals	3	9	36	19	2

Phil's	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7—10
L'ville	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 3. Two base hits—Brown, Boyle. Stolen bases—Hamilton (2), Delehanty (2), Weaver. Double plays—Allen-Hallman-Boyle; Twitchell-Richardson-Pfeffer. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Menefee, 3. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty. Cross. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Menefee, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Twitchell, Cross. Attendance—2,000. Time—2:10. Umpire—O'Rourke.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Grand Rapids, Sioux City, and Kansas City Winners of the Games Played.

No change occurred yesterday in the Western League race. To date the standing is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	28	19	7	.731
Kansas City	28	19	9	.679
Minneapolis	27	17	10	.630
Toledo	28	16	12	.571
Grand Rapids	33	15	18	.455
Milwaukee	19	7	12	.368
Indianapolis	30	11	19	.367
Detroit	29	6	23	.207

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 1.—The home team won the most closely contested game of the season from Minneapolis today. The victory is due mainly to Kileen's pitching. The score:

Grand Rapids	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	—11
Minneapolis	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	—10

Batteries—Kileen, Watkins, and Spies; Lincoln and Burrell. Hits—Grand Rapids, 11; Minneapolis, 12. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Minneapolis, 6.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Detroit were unable to hit the balls pitched by Daniels. The afternoon opened rainy and the attendance was very light. The score:

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	*	—10

Batteries—Pears and Hurley; Daniels and Donahue. Hits—Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 20. Errors—Detroit, 4; Kansas City, 2.

TOLEDO, O., June 1.—Though making more hits and fewer errors than the visitors, Toledo lost the game through Umpire Sheridan's decisions. The score:

Toledo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—3
Sioux City	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	*	—4

Batteries—Hughey and McFarland; Cunningham and Twineham. Hits—Toledo, 9; Sioux City, 8. Errors—Toledo, 3; Sioux City, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Omaha, Des Moines, Peoria, and Rock Island the Winners.

No change occurred in the Western Association standing yesterday. To date it is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	24	16	8	.667
Rock Island	23	15	8	.652
Omaha	23	14	9	.609
Lincoln	23	12	11	.522
Jacksonville	24	12	12	.500
Peoria	24	12	12	.500
Des Moines	25	9	16	.360
Quincy	24	5	19	.208

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—The score today was:

Omaha	2	1	4	10	1	1	3	1	0	—23
Lincoln	1	2	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	—13

Hits—Omaha, 15; Lincoln, 12. Errors—Omaha, 3; Lincoln, 6. Batteries—Whitehill and Moran; Johnson, Devereaux, and Speer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.—The score today was:

...ATHER FORECAST.

...OF WEATHER BUREAU, ...June 1.—Forecast for Satur...

Ohio—Fair, warmer, south... Sunday.
...conditions, with probably ...northwest portions, north ...east.
...ta and Nebraska—Showers, ...probably cooler Sunday
...—Generally fair, variable ...fair, probably slightly
...Upper Michigan—Generally ...reasing cloudiness, slightly ...variable winds.
...unsettled weather, much ...tion, west winds becoming

Barometer.	Temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
66	68	N.	Cl'udy	
68	81	S. W.	Clear.	
68	86	S. W.	Clear.	
68	86	S. W.	Fair.	.12
74	78	W.	Clear.	
66	70	S.	Fair.	
60	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	.54
62	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
64	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
72	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	
62	72	N. E.	Fair	Trace
64	78	S. E.	Fair	
62	74	S. E.	Fair	
62	76	S. W.	Clear.	.02
66	68	N. W.	Cl'udy	
62	68	N. W.	Fair	Trace
66	74	S. W.	Clear.	
66	78	S. W.	Clear.	.01
68	81	S. W.	Clear.	
68	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
68	76	N. W.	Fair.	
68	82	S. W.	Clear.	
68	76	N. W.	Fair.	
70	78	N. W.	Fair.	.85
70	74	W.	Cl'udy	
70	74	W.	Cl'udy	
70	74	N. W.	Fair.	
72	74	N. W.	Clear.	
72	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	
60	74	N. E.	Clear.	Trace
60	76	S.	Fair.	
62	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
62	82	S. W.	Clear.	
64	78	N. W.	Cl'udy	
62	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
60	74	N. W.	Clear.	
60	76	S. W.	Rain.	.04
70	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	.24
68	84	S.	Fair.	
68	84	S.	Rain.	.10
70	80	S. W.	Fair.	
68	88	S. E.	Fair.	
70	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
70	80	N. W.	Clear.	
70	80	S. W.	Fair.	
68	80	N. W.	Clear.	
62	66	W.	Clear.	
60	66	W.	Clear.	
60	82	N. W.	Clear.	
62	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	
72	76	N. W.	Clear.	
64	68	E.	Cl'udy	Trace

...IN CHICAGO.

...erday, as observed by Man... Building, was as follows: ...degrees above zero; 8 a.m., ...grees; 11 a.m., 71 degrees; ..., 76 degrees; 3 p.m., 65 de... Barometer, 8 a.m., 29.59; ...

...OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

...d—Scandinavian, for Bos... ...ter, from New York. ...Columbia, from New York. ...Pavonia, from Boston; ...Paris, from Southampton. ...—Germania and Tauric, ...

...ATHS.

...biller, beloved wife of A. B. ...ecorse; St. Peter's Church, ...residence, 2223 W. Taylor-...ay 3, at 9 o'clock p. m., by ...ibany papers please copy.

...Russey, May 31, 1894, aged ...ay at 9 a. m., from the resi... Mrs. Thomas Cross, 317 S. ...t St. Catharin's Church; ...t. P. E. K. to Calvary Ceme...

...nie Henderson, June 1, at ...bell-av., sister of A. T. Wiz... ...ral Sunday, June 3, at 10 a. ...; thence by carsvia C. M. ...

...June 1, at his residence, ...McCaffery, aged 86 years. ...

...e, Maria Maher, aged 66 ...of Joseph Maher. Funeral ...p.m. from the residence of ...hall, 2308 State-st., to St. ...by carriages to Calvary ...

...y, May 31. James Paterson ...Funeral Sunday, June 3, ...ary St. E. Chicago. Monroe-...by carriages to Graceland ...

...t, at 2:30 p. m., Fred Strass... ...mercial Square, Johnson, at 2 ...39 George-st., to Graceland. ...e, Maywood, Ill., May 31, ...aged 39 years. Interment at ...from home at 9 a. m. Satur...

...t 6:10 p. m., David Wallach, ...residence, 4 Vernon-av. ...er. New York and Rockford ...

...at Ontario, Cal., of heart ...daughter of George P. and ...eral services at 64 24th-st., ...

...NG ASSOCIATION.

...RNE TRACK.)

...eting, 1894.

...1, ending June 22.
...Day, Rain or Shine.
...NCE at 2:15 o'clock p. m.
...Foreign Races.
...TO TRACK in 35 Minutes.
...Central leave Randolph-st. ...Station, at 9:45 a. m. ...10 a. m. and ...bash-av. and 15th, 23d-st., ...ave. Regular train leaving ...stops without transfer. Hacks ...leave the racetrack at 4:43 ...ing the races; last train ...) & Q. special trains leave ...p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., ...at 4:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. ...Returning, ...at 5:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. ...after the ...trip, 50th roads, 25c. ...Round-trip, $1.00. See ...Monadnock Block.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

...TICE.

...ra House will remain ...day evening, June 7, ...pen—redecorated and ...the grandest of the ...of extravaganzas, ...IN JR., a Tale of a ... Seat selling begins ...9 a. m. Orders rec'd ...D. HENDERSON.

...ERA HOUSE.

...e Today at 2.

...yt's ...hite Flag.

...LAST TIME.

...TER—Matinee Today.

...ULL.

...Aunt.

...a Frohman. ...Week.

...EATER—Tonight.

...uff Opera Co.

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DESPOT SHOWS CLASS.

COMES IN AN EASY WINNER IN THE VERNAL STAKES.

The Ring Goes on the Idea There Is No Chance for St. Pat to Lose, but the Corrigan Colt "Walks In"—As a Result of the Race Despot Gets Some Backing for the American Derby—Talent Gets a Dump on Jacobin in the Hurdle Race, Which Gazette Wins.

Ed Corrigan has laughingly said at odd times that Despot would win the American Derby. If the green-white sash is near the front in that race Despot must bear it. He showed some stake quality in the Vernal Stakes yesterday, which he won with his weight up and off by himself in 1:52¼. There was nothing to the race except the sad error of ring and talent, which thought that Green Morris' St. Pat could not lose. Despot was giving him four pounds. St. Pat was always an odds on favorite, closing at 7 to 20, and Despot was sometimes 3 to 1, and always 2½

Twenty-eighth Day. June 1. Hawthorne Spring Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0151. First race, purse $500, maidens, 2-year-olds, allowances, ½ mile. Time, :50¾. Start good. Post 10 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Tremont—Jolly Nan, owned by W. F. Magrane.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Os.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
6137..	Montre, 112	6	5	2½	1½
6127..	Red Top, 116	2	4h	1½	2½
6135..	Lizzie N., 105	10	6	3h	3h
6135..	May, 111	4	6	8	4½
6112..	Charley Weber, 111	3	11	7h	5h
6083..	Nellie Osborne, 109	8	19	9	7½
6127..	Nonpareil, 107	9	8	13	12
.....	Walkover, 115	6	2h	6h	10
6126..	Alvaretta, 113	2	11	5h	6½
6083..	Saucy Kate, 113	10	10	11	10
6127..	Dormat, 107	8	3hk	4h	4h
6126..	Miss Castles, 109	5	12	11	9
6127..	Dutch Girl, 115	1	9	12	13

0152. Second race, purse $600, all ages, allowances, ½ of a mile. Time, 1:18¾. Start good. Post 8 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Albert—Polly Woods, owned by Schreiber & Dunne. Pop Gray and The Kitten coupled in the betting.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(6141)	Pop Gray (3), 111	1	....	1½	2h	2h	1h	1nk	Leigh	3-5	1-2	Out
(6132)	William T. (3), 101	....	9	2nk	1h	1h	2½	2½	Corbley	3-2	3-5	1-3
6125..	Fa Jauve (3), 88	....	19	3h	3h	4h	4½	3h	Gardner	20	40	10
6145..	The Kitten (3), 86	....	19	3½	4h	2½	3h	4h	Steele	1-2	1-2	Out
....	Sweetest (a), 101	....	20	8	5h	5h	5h	5hd	Walters	60	30	50
....	Wolfrap (6), 106	....	15	6	6	6	6	6	Tenn	50	20	40

0153. Third race, the Vernal Stakes, $1,500 added, 3-year-olds, net value to winner $1,410, 1 1-16 miles. Time, :52¾. Start good. Post 3 minutes. Won easily. Winner by Judge Murphy—Spinaster, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
6128..	Despot (3), 119	....	0	1h	2	2	2	1h	1h	C. Weber	3	2½	Out
6128..	St. Pat (3), 118	....	4	2	1½	1½	Ink	2	2	Magee	1-3	7-20	Out

0154. Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling, ¾ mile. Time, 1:17¾. Start fair. Post 12 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Iroquois—Bergamot, owned by the Lakeland Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
6130..	Alice D. (5), 98	....	21	11	8h	5½	3h	1h	1h	Krause	10	12	4
6148..	Barrel's Billet (3), 103	....	21	1hd	8	6h	4h	2h	2h	McIntyre	3	4	3-5
6148..	Wolsey (3), 95	....	12	4½	1nk	2h	2h	3h	3h	C. Weber	3	3	4-5
6145..	Tom Karl (a), 100	....	21	9	2h	1h	1h	4h	4h	Clay	10	30	10
6142..	Snowball (a), 109	....	12	3nk	7	8	8h	5h	5h	Knapp	7	10	4
6143..	Idyle (3), 93	....	12	2h	9	7	7	6h	6h	S. Carr	6	6	2½
6142..	Advance (4), 101	....	18	12	10	10	9	7h	7h	Irving	10	6	2½
6142..	Columbia, from New York	....	16	8	11	11	10	8h	8h	Crafty	40	50	20
6135..	Leonell (3), 88	....	16	8	3h	3h	6	9	9	L. Soden	8	12	5
606..	Puero (3), 90	....	20	14	11	11	11	10	10	McCue	20	15	4
6145..	Polly (6), 103	....	12	10	12	12	12	11	11	Taylor	15	40	15
6143..	Sentinel (3), 90	....	7	15	14	14	14	12	12	Richards	30	40	12
6143..	Gladiator (5), 100	....	21	10	15	13	13	13	13	Neary	20	40	12
6143..	Jennie W. (4), 93	....	19	5	13h	15	15	14	14	Overbey	15	30	10
6134..	Ruby Payne (a), 100	....	19	15	16	4h	10	15	15	Leigh	10	12	4
6134..	Khartoum (4), 96	....	21	16	18	16	16	16	16	Steele	100	100	40
6134..	Tina Rice (5), 106	....	13	18	Left at the post.					Noble	10	15	6
6143..	Auditorium (3), 103	....	4	Left at the post.						Steppe	12	15	6

0155. Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling, ½ of a mile. Time, 1:16. Start poor. Post, 2 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Bramble—Pianchette, owned by J. E. Cushing.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
6145..	Wightman (5), 111	....	13	1h	6h	4½	2h	1h	Leigh	4	4½	8-5
6145..	Judy Richelieu (5), 103	....	21	6h	5h	3h	4½	2h	McCarthy	7	8	3
6136½	Gold Dust (3), 86	....	18	5	2h	1h	3h	3nk	Murray	3	3	1
6135..	Ragner (5), 102	....	17	2hk	3h	5h	5h	4h	Irving	8	5	2
6135..	Sinaday, June 3, at 10 a. ...; thence by cars via C. M. ...	....	20	3	1h	2h	2h	5h	Sloan	30	30	10
....	Maggie (6), 102	....	9	12	13	12	12	6½	Jones	20	8	3
....	Tartarian (4), 98	....	21	4h	11	9	8	7h	Daly	5	4	8-5
6135..	Taylor (5), 103	....	21	10	10	8	9	8h	Taylor	12	15	6
....	Johnny Campbell (4), 108	....	13	8	30	10	10	9	Imes	20	60	20
....	The Spaniard (5), 106	....	21	19	18	18	18	10	Tobin	30	50	20
....	Podlin (4), 98	....	16	11	11	11	11	11	Richards	20	30	10
....	Dingoles (5), 100	....	19	11	12	12	12	12	Jenkins	50	100	40
6143..	George F. Smith (3), 90	....	20	Left at the post.						Clay	12	5	2
....	Lulu M., 96	....	21	Left at the post.						Henry	30	40	12

0156. Sixth race, purse $500, handicap over four hurdles, 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:57. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Pat Malloy—Zazzetta, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	1 J.	2 J.	3 J.	4 J.	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
6138..	Gazette (4), 133	....	17	1nk	6	4	11	11	11	11	McCullough	4	3	4-5
6138..	Templemore (6), 153	2	3	3hk	2	2h	2h	2h	2h	2	Stanford	3	4	7-5
6138..	Wrighthan (a), 135	1	6	4	3h	3h	1h	1h	3h	3	Leigh	6	8	3
....	Jacobin (a), 145	....	6	2	4	5	4	3h	4h	4h	Blakely	2	5-5	Out
6138..	Section (6), 128	....	9	5	5	3h	5	5	5	5	Carey	30	60	20
6138..	Gaiety (4), 128	....	8	4	1h	1h	6	6	6	6	L. Brown	20	60	13

to 1. At the latter price Ed Corrigan bet $250 on his gelding. St. Pat, off in front, was kept busy by Charley Weber on Despot, and at the half Magee was riding the favorite with his hands.

Once in the stretch Despot challenged St. Pat and raced with him below the eighth pole, where St. Pat was beaten. Then Magee drew his whip, the yellow streak in St. Pat sent him across the rails, and Despot "walked in" an eased up winner by half a dozen lengths. The stake was worth $1,610 to the winner. Nearly all the books lost to the race. Some were whipsawed on the result and the proposition that the race would be run in better or worse time than 1:51¼.

On the strength of the race Despot got some backing in the American Derby future book. The race let St. Pat out of Derby calculations. Despot has won six out of his seven races this spring and run second to his stable companion Vassall. Two of his wins were stakes.

Pop Gray Wins Another Good Race.

In point of quality Pop Gray's performance was the racing event of the afternoon. He was in the second race, a condition event at three-quarters of a mile, and won it. Only William T. of his opponents deserved consideration. Both colts had been beaten Rudolph in about the same way, and Pop was giving William T. ten pounds. So the sharp bookers bet mildly on the May & Hall colt. Pop Gray, off in front, held the Gloucester crack safe all the way and won under restraint by a neck in 1:15½, a flashing race for the Hawthorne track. It was Pop Gray's eighth win out of nine starts this year. He is the best colt at Hawthorne now.

The other races did not call for much.

W. P. Magrane's Montre took the first for 2-year-olds at half a mile with Red Top, an exceeding long shot, second, and Lizzie N. third. Alvaretta, "the good thing," is in the 20-cent class.

"Lakeland" O'Brien's jade, Alice D., backed by her owner, who backs everything he sends out, won the fourth race, a selling dash at three-quarters. She was a long shot. Burrell's Billet was second and Wolsey, the favorite, third.

Old Wighthan took the fifth race, another selling scramble at three-quarters, in a drive from Jack Richelieu, Gold Dust, the favorite, and Ragner. All four were well backed.

There was a craze to bet on old Jacobin in the hurdle race. George Hankins was out to bet on and see him win. Andy Blakely was up. The old horse was high and ran none too freely. Stanford, on Templemore, shut him off before the stand and after Beeton had run off his head in front. Templemore and Gazette took the lead and after racing over the last hurdle together Gazette drew away and won in a drive by a length. Lithbert beat Jacobin home. Thus Ed Corrigan won the stake and a purse and Leigh rode two winners.

Pop Gray (Leigh), 1 to 2, was the only winning favorite.

The other winners were: Montre (McCue), 8 to 1; Despot (C. Weber), 2½ to 1; Alice D. (Krause), 12 to 1; Wighthan (Leigh), 4½ to 1; and Gazette (McCullough), 3 to 1. The track was fast, the day fine, and betting only fair.

Again the starting was bad. Kit Chinn is shocking form this spring. Four horses were left at the post, one, George F. Smith, with a load of stable and public money on him. The colt had been backed from 12 to 5 to 1.

Saturday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, all ages, 10 pounds below sale allowances, 7 furlongs:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
6140..	Dungeveen	104	6141..	Swiftos	104
6137..	Lulu T	89	6149..	Yucatan	89
6148..	Longshot	107	6147..	Lyndhurst	102
6148..	Jackashi	109	6149..	Squidge	96
6148..	Gascon	107	6142..	Watchester	114
6148..	Freddie L. T	94	6143..	Vulture	105

Second race, purse $600, for all ages, allowances, 1 mile:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
6141..	Nessa	104	6141..	Rudolph	103
6140..	Salvador	95	6141..	Strathmeath	100

Third race, $1,500 added, the Hawthorne Stakes, handicap sweepstakes, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
6148..	Frank K	104	(6122)	Tobey	103
6148..	Nella Street	100	6146..	Rodcap	97

Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ miles:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
6148..	Pretend	95	6142..	Pat Malloy Jr	95
6148..	Lesten	94	6145..	Spalding	109
6148..	Blue Banner	100	6142..	Kirkover	96
6148..	Morse	94	6027..	Good Bye	105

Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
6148..	Rosemood	84	6149..	Gracie C	90
6148..	Headlight	102	.....	Prince Harold	89
6148..	Tribune	96	6134..	Upbate	103
6148..	Tina Rice	104	6040..	Zoulike	88

ROBBINS' TRUE FORM.

CROKER'S GOOD COLT EASILY WINS THE FLEETWOOD STAKES.

Bookmaker Grannan Pays $16,000 to Find Out That Thora's Son Is Not a Sunday Horse—He Has the Race at His Mercy All the Way—Our Jack, California, Selena D., Connoisseur, and Tom Skidmore Win the Other Morris Park Races—General Turf News.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The Fleetwood Stakes for 3-year-olds, over one mile and a sixteenth of ground, and worth about $5,000 net to the winner, was placed to Croker's credit by Dobbins at Morris Park this afternoon. He carried the crushing impost of 127 pounds over the hill and beat a good field three lengths in the sharp time of 1:48½. Riley Grannan pronounced Dobbins a Sunday colt and laid 4 to 5 about him, while every other book in the ring was content to hover around 3 to 5 and 7 to 10. Grannan lost a little over $16,000 to the race. Apart from Dobbins the Fleetwood field numbered six—Aurelian, Rubicon, St. Julien, Indra, Hazelhatch, and Odd Socks. Rubicon attracted the attention of persons with money to burn for a few minutes before the word to get aboard Aurelian was passed along the grounds. St. Julien, with the only Garrison up, also had a fair following. Getting into his stride quickly when the red flag descended, Dobbins was taken back a couple of lengths behind Indra, Odd Socks, and Hazelhatch. Rubicon, St. Julien, and Aurelian lay with him, all bent upon inaking a waiting race. The first one to go after the lightweights "rounding the horn" was Rubicon. Midgley thought he saw a chance to show the heavy guns a clean pair of heels and he shot away from them, swinging into the long stretch. He opened up a gap of a couple of lengths in practically as many bounds. The big crowd roared when Sims let out a link of his double wrap, and the gentlemanly chestnut went up to Rubicon's saddle skirts seemingly without an effort. Rubicon was leading merely on sufferance, and two lengths behind Dobbins came Aurelian, Taral hard at work. Garrison philosophically gave up the fight a furlong from home and amused himself by encouraging a spurt between Lamley on Indra and Penn on Odd Socks. Opposite the grand stand Dobbins bade Rubicon adieu and romped in an easy three-lengths winner. Rubicon tired so rapidly that Aurelian got up and gained the place by a scant neck on the wire.

Some Favorites Have Hard Luck.

Our Jack was made a 2½ to 1 favorite over a monster field of nineteen in the opening five furlongs sprint. The result was never in doubt. He lay third to Fondoline and Disturbance to the level run in and there from McClelland's filly by three parts of a length in :59¾, the fastest time of the meeting. Neither Fleischmann's George Smith nor Gus Straus' Appleton can come down the hill. Both showed it plainly today, the former being beaten by Selina D. and Ornus, and the latter by Connoisseur in their respective races. Both were warm favorites. Connoisseur is a rattling good colt. He is a big rangy chestnut by Sir Modred out of Disanne. California, a trim little filly by Middlesboro—Miss Jane, the property of the Oneck Stable, beat Philomena and thirteen other fillies in the maiden. Philomena was favorite, but she could not "show," and finished fourth, Flush and Monotony dividing second and third money as named. Tom Skidmore captured the last race easily at the finish from Hammie and Speculation. At the last sixteenth it looked dollars to doughnuts that Speculation would be, but he tired badly in the last dozen strides, Hammie even beating him a short head for the place. As three favorites were successful the first-choice players did not fare badly on the day.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK TRACK, N. Y., June 1.—Weather cool, track fast.

92. First race, for 3-year-olds, non-winners, $800, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, :59¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.
.....	Our Jack, 122	7	3h	3h	1h	1½	Midgley.
.....	Fondoline, 122	1	1h	1h	2h	2nk	Lamley.
34..	Disturba'ce, 122	3	2h	2h	3h	3h	C. Hueston
88..	La Misere, 117	2	5	5	4	4	Littlefield.
.....	The Judge, 122	9	4	4	5	5	Griffin.
69..	Rama, 122	11	8	7	7	6	Tarsi.
.....	Ref. 119	10	7	8	6	7	McCarthy.
69..	Pactolus, 112	6	9	9	8	8	Simms.
.....	Golden Vly, 119	5	11	10	9	9	Thompson
.....	Spring Lily, 117	12	10	11	10	10	Herbert.
.....	Setauket, 119	12	12	12	11	11	Taylor.
.....	Purasang, 117	14	14	14	12	12	Sweeney.
75..	Lyd Belle, 112	13	13	13	13	13	Sergent.
.....	Live Oak, 122	8	10	11	14	14	Snedeker.
84..	Lonsdale, 122	15	15	15	15	15	Sloane.
.....	Arla, 112	16	16	16	16	16	Wall.
.....	Miss Haze, 117	17	17	17	17	17	Patten.
50..	Eaufelda, 117	18	18	18	18	18	Blake.
.....	Drum Major, 122	Left at post.					E. Tribo.

Start fair. Won easily.

Scratched—Prosper Jr., Lon Foster, Old Socks, and Despach, 122 each, and Tarai, 117.

Betting—Our Jack, 2½ to 1; Fondoline and Factotum, 6 each; Disturbance and La Misere, 10 each; Drum Major, 12; Golden Valley, Parasang, and The Judge, 15 each; Setauket and Reiff, 20 each; Sprinkle, 50; Rama and Miss Haze, 60 each; Lord Hawkstone, Live Oak, Lonsdale, Aria, Eaufelda, 100 each.

94. Second race, for maiden fillies, 2-year-olds to carry 110 pounds, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time 1:03¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.
79..	Ca ifornia	5	3h	2h	1h	1½	Doggett.
71..	Flush	3	4	3h	2h	2h	Griffin.
73..	Monotony	4	6	4h	3h	3h	Littlefield.
73..	Philomena	1	1h	1h	4	4	Griffin.
73..	Knillhow	8	5	5	5h	5h	Covington.
73..	Spaldimore	6	2h	6	6	6	Penn.
15..	Rosebud	2	8	7	7	7	Simms.
.....	Ina	10	10	9	8	8	Sneeker.
.....	Solignac	9	9	10	9	9	Blake.
40..	Nesquonana	7	7	8	10	10	Bergen.
.....	Lemoli	11	11	11	11	11	Doggett.
.....	Banishment	12	12	12	12	12	Dangler.
85..	Lady Bevan	13	13	13	13	13	Mabrey.
.....	Ollo filly	14	14	14	14	14	Taylor.
.....	Blue Bonnet	15	15	15	15	15	Brooks.

Fair start. Won handily.

Scratched—Bombazette and Miss Young.

Betting—California and Monotony, 10 each; Flash, 8; Philomena, 6 to 5; Kallirhoe, 5; Belvina, 12; Ollo filly and Rosebud, 25 each; Kismet and Lady Helen, 30 each; Sachem and Nemoana, 50 each; Blue Bonnet, Banishment, and Snapdragon, 100 each.

95. Third race, handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile and 1 furlong. Time, 1:56¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
82..	Selina D. (5), 104	2	1h	1h	1h	1h	Donohue.
78..	Ornus (5), 107	3	3h	3h	2h	2h	Penn.
82..	St. Beck (3), 113	1	2h	2h	3h	3h	Simms.
75..	Lizzie (5), 100	4	4	4	4	4	Donohue.

Start good. Won easily.

Betting—Selina D., 8 to 5; Ornus, 6; George Beck, 6 to 5; Lizzie, 10.

96. Fourth race, Fleetwood Stakes, for 3-year-olds, sweepstakes, $100 each, $1,500 added, 1 1-16 miles. Time, 1:48¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
78..	Dobbins, 127	2	4h	4	2d	1h	Simms.
78..	Aurelian, 122	3	5	2	1h	2h	Taral.
(69)..	Rubicon, 122	7	5	3h	3h	3d	Midgley.
(49)..	St. Julien	125	6	7	6	4	Garrison.
75..	Hazelhatch, 110	4	7	6	5	5	Doggett.
96..	Odd Socks, 110	5	3h	2h	6	6	Penn.
.....	Indra, 110	1	1h	1	7	7	Lamley.

Start good. Won handily.

Scratched—Prig, 122; pounds; Nahma, 117; Avon and Diadem, 110 each.

Added starters—Odd Socks and Hazelhatch, 110 each.

Betting—Dobbins, 4 to 5; Aurelian, 6; Rubicon, 8; St. Julien, 10; Indra, 30; Odd Socks and Hazelhatch, 60.

97. Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, non-winners, $1,000, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:00¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
.....	Con'over, 118	11	3h	1h	1h	1h	Taral.
65..	Applause, 118	3	11	1h	2h	2h	Simms.
30..	Paladin, 113	2	2d	3h	3h	3½	Littlefield.
.....	Spectator, 118	4	4	4	4	4	Blake.

Good start. Won easily.

Betting—Connoisseur, ½ to 1; Applause, 9 to 10; Paladin, 5; Monte Carlo, 15.

98. Sixth race, for all ages, sweepstakes, $15 each, with $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:41¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
74..	T. Skidmore, 4, 97	6	3	3	1h	1½	Griffin.
21..	Hammie, 4, 107	1	4	2	4	2h	Lamley.
69..	Speculation, 5, 101	2	1h	1h	2h	3d	Donohue.
55..	Prig, 3, 102	5	2h	5h	3h	4	Penn.
.....	Bolero, 6, 101	4	5	4h	5h	5h	Keefe.
75..	Madrid, 6, 101	3	6	6	6	6	Simms.

Start fair. Won handily.

Betting—Tom Skidmore, 8 to 5; Hammie and Prig, 3 each; Speculation and Madrid, 4 each; Bolero, 20.

Morris Park Entries for Saturday.

First race, maiden 3-year-olds and upward, ¾ mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
91..	Commodius	112	.....	Alepho	101
.....	Frankie B	111	.....	Fulitzer	98
50..	Dutch Skater	101	.....	Anxiety (F. Wag'r	98
50..	Despot	101	.....	mas)	98
.....	Memento colt	101	41..	Lorna Doone	98
.....	Flanigan	101	.....	Blue Mass	98
94..	Ironsides	101	.....	Spread Eagle	101
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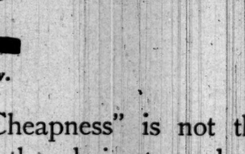

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ILLUSION OF A BRAIN

This Is What Attorney Westover Calls Sturges' Claim.

PLEA FOR THE FARWELLS.

Says the Suit Is a Piece of Remorseless Litigation.

HIS SPEECH IS A ROMANCE.

It Is to Be Delivered Monday Before Judge Tuley.

LAWYER HIGH TALKS OF SELLERS

The argument of George F. Westover for the defendants in the great arbitration suit of the Sturgeses against the Farwells, which will be delivered before Judge Tuley Monday, contains many passages of almost romantic interest. He will devote himself to the remarkable career of Mr. Sturges, and among the word pictures of this career will be the following:

Perhaps never in the history of remorseless litigation has there been submitted to a court such an extraordinary claim by one man for salary, wages, or commissions. Here is a claimant who has parted with nothing, who had nothing with which to part, who had been engaged in an average life-time in vain and fruitless schemes of speculation, who had no ordinary employment or occupation, who was at 60 years of age stranded, insolvent, and wandering across the ocean with no business or capital but the illusions of a brain that saw countless millions in some incredible silt of Peruvian guano, or in the marvels of an untried and impossible fire annihilator, a claimant whose life has been a history of deplorable failures, bringing suit in his advanced age against men of action and of purpose, men who have aided to develop the resources of the State, who have given employment to thousands of honest laborers, who have by legitimate industry and methodical attention to their affairs materially increased the wealth of the city and the country, while they have amassed fortunes for themselves; and, by that suit, this unique claimant declares himself entitled to recover $2,000,000 from these men of business and of industry, simply for wages earned by his personal services rendered them from 1885 to 1889. Having worked for himself for forty years without profit or reward he seeks now to recover $400,000 a year for five years, but could be induced to accept half that sum by what he calls "enormous reductions."

Did Nothing Useful.

More wonderful still appears this whole unwarranted proceeding from the fact that he never performed the services for which he brings action, that his employment was always repudiated by two of the three persons against whom he prosecutes his claim, and that he assumed to become the agent of the third by a misleading declaration of his unselfish motives, and continued in the form of service when really there was nothing for him to do and nothing of value or usefulness done by him, because he had so complicated the affairs of his employer and so adjusted his own power that it was dangerous for his employer to attempt to discharge him from service. And still more wonderful does this proceeding appear when there be considered the unparalleled amount which he has already received for his services from the one person who employed him. The items of payments made to Mr. Sturges by Mr. Farwell, all for services, or in the nature of loans which may be now regarded as applicable to Mr. Sturges' claim, amount to $278,140, or to $75,628 a year for five years. The Capitol company had no matter of business in England but to sell its debentures, and, of course, if Mr. Sturges was employed in its affairs he was not in fault in making those sales. There were £1,000,000 of debentures issued and sold by the company. Mr. Sturges has received for his services a sum more than equal to a commission of 7½ per cent upon the entire amount of the debentures issued by the corporation. The Capitol company paid to those agents who actually sold debentures at their own expense a commission from 1½ per cent to 5 per cent; in one instance it paid 5 per cent, which was the very highest it ever paid.

Farwell's Personal Work.

Still more remarkable, however, appears this proceeding when we consider that John V. Farwell spent most of his time in Europe on this business during all the five years when Mr. Sturges was employed; that he personally sold many thousands of debentures; that he started the subscriptions by inducing Mr. Potter to take £200,000 in debentures, and in the name of his firm assumed afterwards one-half of that amount; that he interested friends, the Dennys of London, and his banker, Mr. Stuart of Manchester, in the company; that he advanced of his own and his brother's money over $2,000,000 for the success of the enterprise; that he, with his brother, guaranteed the interest on the debentures, making the interest a charge against their personal fortunes; that he was constantly in demand to meet and overcome the numerous difficulties and discouragements that seemed never to cease, time after time wearily devising some means for pacifying those who were clamoring in Europe and earnestly explaining to those in interest who were discontented at home; and, finally, that the troubles which cast a cloud over the associations of a lifetime, darkened his pathway among his own kindred, and nearly broke his proud spirit, were caused by his alliances with William Sturges.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Sturges went to the hotel of Mr. Farwell in New York, there saw Mr. Farwell, and told him that he would be glad to take the business of Mr. Farwell to London and see if he could not do something there on his behalf; that he was going to London with a patent gas scheme under a patent he owned with Irwin, Green & Co. of Chicago; that he had a large scheme also for prosecuting a claim against the State of Peru for the discovery of guano; that he expected to make a great deal of money out of that trip; that Mr. Farwell had done him a great many favors; that he owed Mr. Farwell a great deal of money, and that he would gladly present the matter in the interest of Mr. Farwell while he should be in Europe, to see if anything could be done there with it, and he should come Mr. Farwell nothing. He added a stronger argument to induce Mr. Farwell to permit him to make the effort, which he suggested when he further stated that money could be got over in Europe much cheaper than here, and he was sure it could be done. Not a word was said about the compensation of Mr. Sturges except his declarations that it would cost Mr. Farwell nothing, for he was anxious to return the favors which had been extended towards him by Mr. Farwell.

Demands a Gift.

Beginning thus, with such declarations of unselfishness, in which he always spoke of Mr. Farwell as being the sole owner and proprietor of the enterprise and of the proposed shares, and never once connecting himself with the matter as owner or part owner, and never using the word "we," he finally, when the time to assert his plan had arrived, demanded a gift of a large portion of the money which had been borrowed, the ownership of an immense sum of debentures, and to be made exclusive owner and proprietor of all the shares of the corporation.

The evidence reveals William Sturges to be a man of remarkable energy, of irrepressible activity, of great tenacity of purpose, unlimited in hopefulness, and possessed with a self-reliance born of experience and contact with men, and with a knowledge of human nature seldom equaled and perhaps never surpassed. So brilliant is he as an actor that he seems to be revealing all when he is concealing everything. He wears as appearance of ingenuous frankness that is but the brassiness of the inner craft of an actor. He has a marvelous faith in himself and in his own convictions: never agrees with a man but that he may use him; never disputes with a man but that he may instantly forgive him; and enters into the arts of diplomacy in the garb of a missionary advocating the holiness of justice.

He became an element in the business of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company when nearly 60—at that age when men of intellect are at the zenith of their intellectual power. He quickly saw the possibilities in the enterprise for William Sturges, and hesitated at no apparent disclaimer of selfish interest that he might more firmly make himself indispensable to those who formed the syndicate. He did not lay before his employers a daily history of his acts and an index of all his doings that they might in the light of his reports and through their regular agents at any time be able to understand the nature and condition of their own affairs, and to take up the work wherever he should leave it and carry it on to failure or to success, but withheld a knowledge of his plans and the details of what he was doing, so that his employers were not able, in his opinion, to at any time at once arrest him in his course and dispose of his services.

Strove to Be Master.

He strove to make himself master of the masters for whom he worked. Lest that some others in London might have too much knowledge of the affairs of the syndicate and the company, and lest he might be left with only so much power and knowledge as could by the syndicate be dispensed with, he sought to concentrate within himself the focus whence should radiate to America and to the different branches of the business of the syndicate in Europe all information and all directions. To a great extent he succeeded. Without it being apparent that he was doing any particular, special work, or was taking upon himself any necessary or indispensable office, he was used as the medium of correspondence by John V. Farwell, and through him were transmitted to America the various ideas, opinions, and propositions of those in London who were connected with the company.

Fearing that he might lose any portion of this power, and relying on this element of his character which is diplomatic, which by its very boldness is intended to disarm suspicion, he addresses John V. Farwell, and requests him to write to no person in London on the business of the company except to himself, Mr. Sturges (436), and begs Mr. Farwell to be unconditionally frank as to all his financial matters when corresponding with him. Had Mr. Farwell been induced by these bold and frequent requests to correspond with no person in London except Mr. Sturges it is almost certain that Mr. Sturges would have accomplished that purpose which he doubtless cherished, and would have become so indispensable to the affairs of the corporation that he could have unconditionally dictated the terms and character of his own position in the company. How much he succeeded in inducing Mr. Farwell to be frank with him in financial matters, as he requested so innocently in these letters, and to what use he put that frankness which Mr. Farwell confided in him as to these very matters and details of finance, appear a year or two later when he threatens to publish those confidences to the whole world unless Mr. Farwell shall accede to his unconscionable and incomparable demands.

John V. Farwell knew Mr. Sturges, or knew of him, since 1857, and had lost $60,000 by entering into one of Mr. Sturges' schemes, and, notwithstanding all this knowledge, in 1884, when opened the chapter of Mr. Sturges' life in which we are particularly interested in this case, we find John V. Farwell involved in a lawsuit by reason of holding stock belonging to Mr. Sturges in the Chicago Mining company. We find him owning in connection with Mr. Sturges an undivided interest in the Grace furnace property and holding the title of all for an advance of $62,000 for the purchase money and for a prior loan to Mr. Sturges of $50,000 more in cash. We find him also having invested, under the instigation of Mr. Sturges, in the Peruvian scheme and loaning money to Mr. Sturges upon the strength of his interest in it. This will illustrate that whatever the reputation of Mr. Sturges, and whatever his failures conspicuous before the world, he thoroughly understood the composition of the character of John V. Farwell, and knew how to approach him for the accomplishment of such purposes as he may have determined upon.

ALLUDES TO STURGES AS A SELLER.

Attorney High Continues His Arguments for the Defendants.

The third day of argument in the Sturges-Farwell arbitration before Judge Tuley was devoted to the defense of the Farwells. Attorney James L. High, in commenting on the evidence, said William Sturges was a pupil of the Sam Walker school of finance. He drew a comparison between the feeble promotor and Col. Mulberry Sellers that set the spectators laughing. When Attorney High resumed his argument John V. Farwell was the only one interested in the suit who was present. The attorney reiterated the assertion that William Sturges' services in London were not worth more than £2,000 a year. The Marquis of Tweedale was quoted as saying Mr. Sturges had such an "unfortunate appearance and boastful and unreliable manner" that he rather injured than benefited any enterprise he was connected with. Speaking of William Sturges' claim to having floated the debenture bonds, Attorney High said no debenture holder had been found who would say Mr. Sturges caused him to purchase a single bond.

"Mr. Sturges came back from England," said Mr. High, "without a single farthing in the shape of subscriptions. He did, indeed, bring a visionary scheme to raise the money upon the security of the Farwell real estate holdings in Chicago. John V. Farwell figured it out and the commissions and business of raising the money would have cost him 17 per cent.

Retention of Sturges' Services.

"William Sturges does not come into court with clean hands," said Mr. High. "We are asked by his counsel: 'Why did you retain his services after you found him out?' The answer is that John V. Farwell was compelled to purchase his silence by a continued recognition of him in the transactions. He threatened litigation based on the 50 per cent contract and from the knowledge he had of the rebate contract. This at the time would have been ruinous. Capital is conservative and English capital is especially timid and had such suits been commenced the subscription list would not have been filled. William Sturges was in a position to make good his threats. He was hand in glove with Kensington, who owned the *Financial News*. That is one of the papers which 'must be seen.'

"In June, 1890, Sturges filed a bill for injunction in court and war was declared. About a month afterwards Sturges wrote to Farwell asking for a personal settlement. Later in the year 1890 negotiations to arbitrate and the Phelps-Doane-Gage agreement was signed by John V. Farwell. Sturges then made his first formal and definite claim against the Farwells. He claimed ownership to the Kensington contract and remuneration for five and a half years' services as agent. For these he asked $1,000,000 in stock in the Capitol company and $500,000 in debentures or cash. Now, however, his attorneys lay claim to $2,250,000 as the amount due for these services."

Counsel referred to the letters written by Sturges to Walter Potter. While the Potter-Cummings arbitration was undisposed of he said Sturges wrote:

I want you and Cummings to make the award even if you retain it in your own possession until after you see Farwell's statement. If, when you have Farwell's statement, it changes your judgment you can modify your award. I inclose you a form of award that you can fill in as you think right. For God's sake do it tomorrow and return the award signed by you and Cummings.

Discuss the Letters.

Another letter, said Mr. High, was written to Potter by the complainant after the proposal to submit the disputes to the arbitration of Erskine M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, and Lyman J. Gage. In this letter William Sturges said:

I earnestly want your aid in such a strictly private way that none must know it but you and Phelps. Farwell asked me to name three men for referees—new ones. I named Phelps, Doane, and Gage. Now you owe it to me to write Mr. Phelps a strictly private letter urging out of friendship to you that he serve and induce the others to.

In the letter Sturges asked Potter to "burn this letter" and to "tear this letter up." Commenting upon these portions of the record Attorney High said: "Was there ever more infamous conduct? An arbitrator sits in the same position as a Judge and here we have the litigant asking the Judge to decide the case before he reads the pleadings. At the time William Sturges wrote that letter he didn't know the kind of man Erskine M. Phelps was."

"No money was ever made by the Capitol company. Mr. Sturges has no interest in the lands, and can only claim the value of services rendered. The success of the enterprise was due only to the Farwells. The earnings of the ranch have been always insufficient to pay interest, and the Farwells have had to draw their check every six months to make up the deficit. They have put $2,000,000 of their own money into the scheme already. The sale of bonds brought $5,000,000 and of this $3,000,000 was expended on the State-House and $2,000,000 used in stocking and preparing the ranch. Fabulous profits were talked of, but hopes have been unavailing. Neither defendants will reap any profit from the venture. They will leave it a burden and source of anxiety to their heirs. It is idle for William Sturges to come here and ask the profits that do not exist."

Later Incidents in Sturges' Life.

In closing his argument Attorney High touched upon the incidents in the later career of William Sturges. "At 60 he was without money or influence and had no financial standing. When he first interested himself in the Texas scheme he spent nine months in England without the slightest success. Then for four years more or less he staid with it until in the year 1889 he came back to America and laid claim to $2,250,000 compensation for services. The claim is too appalling, too amazing, to be seriously dealt with. He had already received from us before he made this claim $500,000 in money and money's value, including the $140,000 loan. After reading the record I see no other conclusion which the court can reach except that he has already been overpaid and that we are entitled to judgment on the $140,000 note with interest."

COMES TO AID MANEY.

LIEUT. MAXWELL'S TRYING ORDEAL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

His Veracity Questioned and He Is Subjected to a Severe Examination—President Haughey to Be Sentenced in Private at Indianapolis—Three Negro Bandits Run Amuck in Indiana—No New Light on the Mysterious Watseka Tragedy—General Northwest News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—"Did you sign those duplicate pay accounts?"

Lieut. Maxwell, who had been called from Fort Omaha to testify in behalf of his former messmate and friend, Lieut. Maney, stared hard at his questioner, Col. Barr, for an instant. He then turned his head away and laughed quietly in an annoyed fashion. He plainly indicated his resentment at this direct reference to the charges under which he was court-martialed at Omaha last week, and showed by his manner that he had no intention of answering the question. Lieut. Maney leaned forward over the small table at which he sat and the expression on his face betrayed wonder and indignation. Counselor Blair, for the first time since the court-martial began, showed signs of anger. His face flushed and he arose quickly to his feet, expostulating with the Judge Advocate.

"I submit to the court," he said sharply, "that such a question as that is entirely irrelevant, and I most decidedly object."

Col. Barr insisted on a reply and Mr. Blair as earnestly insisted that the question be stricken out.

"The question," said Col. Barr excitedly, "goes to the integrity of the witness. It is apparent to the court, no doubt, that I am trying to test this man's credibility as a witness. Everything hinges on his testimony."

The objection to the question was sustained by the court. Seldom has a man been put through such a scathing arraignment as that to which Lieut. Maxwell was subjected today by the Judge-Advocate. He had been summoned to testify in behalf of Lieut. Maney. It was he who, six days previous to the killing of Capt. Hedberg, heard the latter make the threat that he would cut Lieut. Maney's heart out and also saw Capt. Hedberg exhibit the knife with which he proposed to do the cutting. Besides, Capt. Hedberg had exhibited to Lieut. Maxwell a revolver and had said, "I will do Maney yet." His testimony was regarded as the most important of all in that it showed an intention on the part of Capt. Hedberg to make away with defendant.

Lieut. Maxwell bore up under the ordeal with remarkable fortitude. It was on the morning of the day of the shooting that he had warned Lieut. Maney of Capt. Hedberg's threat, and he related the conversation to the court.

"Hedberg sought the conversation," he said, "and said to me that Capt. Chapin and Lieut. Maney had pretended to be his friends, but he had found them out at last. He said they had tried to get him out of the service, and then he had added: 'I'll do Maney yet. I've got some friends in Washington whom they can't down.'"

With the testimony of Lieut. Maxwell Mr. Blair rested his case, and thereupon Gen. Mason and Col. Barr what he had prepared for tomorrow:

"There will be at least one witness," was the reply, and court was adjourned until tomorrow. The one witness referred to by Col. Barr is undoubtedly Mrs. Hedberg. She had intended to leave for Chicago tomorrow night, but it will hardly be convenient for her to do so under the present summons. The court-martial will probably adjourn Tuesday.

PRIVATE SENTENCE FOR HAUGHEY.

It Is Said Benjamin Harrison May Help Save the Coffins at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—It was announced today that Judge Baker has granted Banker Theodore Haughey the privilege of being sentenced in chambers next Tuesday so as to avoid the embarrassment of facing a court-room of spectators. The Coffins, found guilty last week, will be sentenced Monday afternoon, it is said, and the Sheriff will start for the penitentiary at once. President Haughey, who pleaded guilty to five counts in his indictment, will also be required to ride to the penitentiary on the same train with the Coffins. The trial of Schuyler Haughey has been postponed until the fall term of court. A motion for a new trial for the Coffins will be made Monday, but it is conceded that Judge Baker will refuse it. The defendants then will take such steps as may be possible to delay sentence until Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court may be appealed to. It was intimated today that when the appeal to Justice Harlan is made Benjamin Harrison, now in Chicago, where the Court of Appeals is sitting, may appear with his law partners before the court in behalf of the Coffins. This, however, is strenuously denied by the attorneys. Mr. Harrison has insisted on refusing to have anything to do with the defense of either his old friend President Haughey or the Coffins. He was a depositor in the bank, but is said to have drawn out his account a few days before the failure.

The would-be jury briber, Frank Stannard, who has fled while under $4,000 bond for tampering with the first jury in the bank case, has covered up his tracks so that no trace of his whereabouts can be obtained. Today his bondsmen, Col. Vincent V. Williams, George W. McDaniels, William H. Martine, and James E. Boruff, paid the sum of his bond to the Federal Court clerk.

THREE NEGRO BANDITS RUN AMUCK.

Two Shot, the Other Captured, After a Series of "Hold-Ups."

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—Last night at 10 o'clock three negro bandits, dressed in cowboy style, with cartridge belts and revolvers, entered the saloon of Fred Broadbeck on Reading road near Oak street, between Walnut Hill and Mount Auburn, and ordered him to hold up his hands. He refused and at that moment some customers came in and the bandits fled. An hour later they entered the saloon of John Holmes in Corryville and ordered him to give up his cash. He yielded and they took the contents of the money drawer, a small amount, then demanded his diamond stud, which he refused. Then all three fired at him and fled. One bullet grazed his head, inflicting a slight wound. At midnight they entered the saloon of James Leslie in Corryville. He dodged behind the counter and reached for his pistol. They fired a ring at him. After midnight three negroes ordered a young man on Linn street to stand and deliver. He ran, they fired, wounding him twice, but not dangerously. At 2 o'clock this morning Policeman Turner saw three negroes at Fifth street and Broadway and commanded them to halt. All three opened fire on him. Turner responded with his pistol. William Lewis, the boldest negro, fell mortally wounded. The other two started to run. Turner, joined by other officers, pursued them, and caught William Cash, who says his home is Richmond, Ind. The other negro, Robert Cole of Lexington, jumped into the river, and was shot and severely wounded. The dying man and the wounded one are in the hospital. The one who was unhurt is in prison.

J. ZUMWALT FOR ATTEMPED MURDER

Evidence Strong Against Him in the Mysterious Tragedy at Watseka, Ill.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—No positive evidence has yet been adduced fixing the crime of shooting Hellings upon John Zumwalt. Public opinion, however, has settled upon him as the perpetrator. Those who would have implicated an unknown third party have abandoned that theory. The revolver with which the crime was committed has not been found, but several cartridges of the caliber indicated by the wound in Hellings' face were picked up on the trail leading from Hellings' house to where Zumwalt lay with his throat cut. The presumption is he hid the revolver but did not throw away the cartridges until he entered the oatfield, where he attempted suicide, finding escape impossible. The knife with which he lacerated his throat was found about 200 yards from where he lay when discovered. This knife is recognized as one that he had bought in this city some time ago, when here on a visit. Hellings' wounds are doing well, and he will probably recover. Zumwalt's case is not so favorable. Should he survive he will be held for the attempted murder of Hellings.

SUMMONS ALL TO TESTIFY MONDAY.

County Board Investigation Committee at Milwaukee Takes Sweeping Action.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The investigating committee of the County Board is determined to get at the bottom of the almshouse "extra" contract deals and the alleged blank book contract. Today it issued a summons to every member of the old Public Buildings and Printing and Stationery committees to appear before the committee Monday morning next and give testimony relating to the proceedings by which the contracts were let.

The trustees of Lawrence University of Appleton have selected the Rev. George A. Trevor of Fond du Lac to take the place of the Rev. E. L. Eaton in delivering the baccalaureate sermon to Lawrence graduates at commencement. Incidentally, in turning down Dr. Eaton, the trustees cut off all hopes of the election of Dr. Eaton to the Presidency of Lawrence. Mr. Trevor is now considered the most probable candidate for Presidential honors and will probably receive the election if he wants it.

Creditors of the South Side Savings Bank will have to wait until August at least before a dividend is declared.

The equipment of the life-saving station at this port will be improved at once. Inspector Baldwin informed Capt. Pratton today that two life boats will be put in.

The fourth annual convention of the United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America will be held in this city Monday.

FIND MAUD RUBEL WAS MURDERED.

Investigation at Omaha, Neb., Deepens the Mystery of the Girl's Death.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—[Special.]—The mystery surrounding the death of Maud Rubel, the South Omaha girl whose body was found in a vacant house in this city, seems to grow more deep the further it is looked into. The autopsy showed that the girl's death was caused by coscussion of the brain, the result of blows on the head. No good reason can be found why any one should murder her, so the police are almost entirely at sea for clews to work on.

The attorneys in the mandamus case of J. L. Pierce against Treasurer Frey have fixed up a test case to appeal to the Supreme Court as soon as the parties can get the record in shape. The District Court has held that the County Treasurer cannot sell for special taxes delinquent on Omaha real estate levied on by the city. Many people are engaged in buying up at special tax sales property which has been sold for a failure to pay special sewer taxes and the like. Feb. 5 last Judge Ambrose handed down a decision in the case of Mary Cunningham against Frey, which raised considerable opposition at the time on this point. The Judge held that the sale of property for delinquent taxes was invalid and the tax-buyers have been worried ever since for fear that their expected big profits would fail to materialize.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AT RACINE.

Convention Closes with a Banquet and an Election of Officers.

RACINE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—For three days the city has been in the hands of the visiting Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin, and the convention closed tonight with a banquet at the new Hotel Racine, where covers were laid for 500 guests. Every business house and many private residences have been decorated, while bands of music have paraded the streets day and night. Officers were elected tonight as follows: Past Grand Chancellor, C. F. Kimball, Green Bay; Grand Chancellor, P. H. Crahen, Beloit; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Joseph Schroeder, Racine; Grand Prelate, George Bailey, Milwaukee; Grand Master of Exchequer, T. Evans, Milwaukee; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, Frank Barry, Milwaukee; Grand Master of Arms, Con Fiegie, Eau Claire; Grand Junior Guard, E. W. Ford, La Crosse; Grand Outer Guard, George Parker, Gross Lake.

SHE SUES SAULSPAUGH FOR $50,000.

Mrs. Stein of Chicago Seeks Damages in St. Paul for Breach of Promise.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—The papers in the breach of promise case of Mrs. Victoria A. Stein of Chicago against Clarence H. Saulspaugh, the wealthy hotel proprietor of Mankato, Minn., were filed in the latter city today. Mrs. Stein alleges that Saulspaugh repeatedly promised to marry her, but finally married another, and she asks $50,000 damages. Saulspaugh in his answer makes a general denial.

Jones, Samuels & Culver of Chicago are the lawyers for Mrs. Stein, and one of the firm said yesterday that on the trial it would be shown that while Mrs. Stein was a housekeeper in one of Saulspaugh's father's hotels at Mankato the son fell desperately in love with her and promised marriage repeatedly both verbally and by letters. He finally refused to marry her and was married to another woman last October. Saulspaugh is said to be worth $300,000.)

Forger of Express Orders Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—[Special.]—Dr. J. B. Breeding, who was charged with defrauding merchants through bogus money orders of the Wells-Fargo Express, and who was arrested in Galveston, Tex., and brought back here, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Criminal Court this afternoon and was sentenced by Judge Edmunds to three years and six months in the penitentiary.

Increased Revenue from Fewer Saloons.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—The Assessor today completed his special assessment of property occupied by saloons under the new law. He returned ten retailers in Fort Dodge and two wholesalers. The former will pay $1,200 each annually and the latter $600. Under prohibition twenty saloons paid $800 each.

His Daughter Murdered in Florida.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—George Kaiser of Afolkey, this county, has received word that his daughter, Catharine, who was living on his farm at Eden, Fla., was Monday last murdered by a negro, who cut her throat. Her dead body was found in the woods, where she had gone to pick flowers.

Chicago Woman Attempts Suicide.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Adda Raymond, who gives her address as No. 259 Madison street, Chicago, attempted suicide here last night by taking morphine. She is pretty, dressed well, and wears valuable jewelry. She is now at the county jail under the care of a physician.

To Vote on the New Bridge Tax.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—An election will be held here to decide whether a tax amounting to $400,000 will be voted to help build a $1,200,000 independent railroad and wagon bridge. The necessary signers to the consent petition were obtained today.

Northwest Notes.

An election for Captain of Cavalry Troop A has been ordered for June 8 at Chicago.

Col. W. E. Stevens was sentenced at Rock Island, Ill., to one year in the penitentiary on a criminal charge.

Mrs. Burchard has been released at Huron, S. D., on the ground that she was justified in shooting her husband.

Allard & Kernick, boot and shoe dealers, assigned yesterday at Sioux City, Ia. Liabilities are $20,000; assets, $15,000.

The Rev. John Brown has resigned from the pastorate of the Grace Methodist Church at Akron, O., to take orders in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Keiser, head clerk of Hawes' Hotel at Osceola, Ia., died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was a Knight Templar and that order has taken charge of his remains.

The second annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Freeport Presbyterian District convened yesterday at Galena, Ill. The session will continue three days.

The golden wedding celebration of Judge and Mrs. S. W. Moulton at Shelbyville, Ind., brought to their home 250 guests. The gift of the lawyers and business men of the city was a miniature ship five feet long laden with golden roses.

BANKS FIGHT RULES.

PRESENT A PETITION TO BOARD OF TRADE AGAINST CHANGES.

View with Alarm Anything Which Would Tend to Disturb Confidence in the Certificates of Licensed Warehouses—Elevator Men Present a Statement in Which After They Say No Violation of Law Is Involved They Tell of Damages Which Will Result.

The bankers have taken a hand in the elevator fight and ask that the proposed amendment to the rules be defeated. A special meeting of the directorate of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon and the bankers presented a petition asking members to consider carefully the question of disturbing the high standing of receipts of licensed elevators. The elevator people at the same time presented a statement outlining their position, and after marshaling an array of arguments why they should not be disturbed insisted that they must refuse to submit to the proposed rule. There was no abatement of interest in the question among Board of Trade people and it received as much attention during the regular trading hours as did market conditions. As the time approaches for the vote each side is presenting its strongest arguments and neither is altogether confident of victory.

The statement of the elevator people to the directory is signed by every "regular" house and is in part as follows:

The question under consideration is the amending of the rules of the Board of Trade so that no warehouse can be regular on the Board of Trade, the owner of which is, directly or indirectly, engaged in the business of buying or selling, receiving or shipping, cleaning or mixing grain.

The object sought to be accomplished by this amendment, as stated by its proponents, is twofold: (1) The extinction of the warehouseman's right to deal in grain. (2) The extinction of the warehouseman's right to be interested in cleaning grain.

The proposed amendment is intended to impose upon warehousemen who desire to have their receipts regular on the board conditions which are not imposed either by the common law or the statute law of the State. While an attempt is made to show that the amendment is in the interest of the proper conduct of the warehouse business, yet the fact is, the sole reason for the proposed change is that some members of the Board of Trade claim that their business is being curtailed and injured by the practice complained of; and no other reason in fact exists for the proposed change.

No Violation of Law Involved.

The question at issue has nothing to do with any alleged violation of the warehouse law.

To take away from the warehousemen the right to deal in grain, as intended by the proposed amendment, would not only be to deprive them of a legal right, but would prevent them from doing what is absolutely necessary for their own protection and for the preservation of our supremacy in the grain trade. It is not claimed and there is anything either in the common law or in the warehouse act of Illinois which forbids the warehouseman to buy or sell grain as he pleases. There are substantial reasons why it is necessary for the warehouseman to enter this field. The practice has been forced upon him, and is the outgrowth of changes in trade.

It is a well-known fact that many of the warehouses are owned by corporations. If a stockholder of one of these corporations who is a dealer in grain should tender grain owned by him and demand that the same be stored in its warehouse the corporation could not refuse to accept such grain for storage. Any such stockholder, whether a firm or an individual, no matter what his business may be, has the same right to have grain stored in the elevator in which he has an interest as such stockholder, as any other person has. Many of the warehouses are operated under leases or contracts with railroad companies which could not be carried out if this rule were complied with.

It is difficult to understand why there should be any objection to the present system of operating cleaning-houses, when it is understood that they and the elevators are entirely separate establishments. No grain, whether it comes from the cleaning-house or elsewhere, can be stored in any public warehouse without being inspected and graded by the State Inspection Department, and it is well-known that in fixing the grades the inspectors are unusually careful in the application of their rules to grain received from the cleaning-houses. It is impossible, therefore, that the quality of the different grades of the grain stored can be in any wise impaired as the result of the present method of conducting cleaning-houses, which is the only evil that could possibly be feared from any unity of interest or management of the elevator and cleaning-house.

Why the Warehousemen Refuse.

The warehousemen, in self-protection, must refase to submit to the proposed rule. The result, if the amendment is adopted, will be that the warehouses will remain regular licensed public warehouses under the law and their business will be supervised as now by the State Inspection Department under the laws of the State. The warehousemen will deal in grain with producers, consumers, and investors. The receipts issued by them may not be deliverable on Board of Trade contracts and the system of grain dealing will be changed. In that event the functions of the Board of Trade of Chicago as an intermediary between the producer and consumer will be practically at an end. If the Board of Trade will not permit the delivery of the receipts of the warehousemen on contracts made on the exchange, then some other way will be found to make such receipts available for delivery.

The question was brought up of the relations between the railroads owning elevators and the concerns to whom these are leased and operated. It was said that in the contract is a clause which in effect states that the lessee shall do nothing antagonistic to the rules of the Board of Trade which might induce that body to declare such offenders "irregular," or just what is now contemplated. Those in a position to confirm this of course had nothing to say. President Cable of the Rock Island said he knew nothing of the merits of the fight beyond what he reads in the newspapers and refused to confirm or deny the story.

P. D. Armour's Argument Against It.

Over his own signature P. D. Armour sent out a circular letter to a number of Board of Trade members who are not actively engaged in the business and are seldom seen on the floor of the exchange. This recites that a vote will be taken next Monday on the proposition regarding elevators and is as follows:

There is at present every probability that this rule will pass, unless conservative members turn out in force against it. It is a settled question that no elevator proprietor in this city can cago to work on the closest possible margin with the banks, and this fact has contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of Chicago's grain trade. Any change of rules which shall take away from warehouse receipts their availability for delivery on contracts must work to the disadvantage of the members of the Board of Trade and of all parties directly or indirectly interested in the grain trade of Chicago. While disclaiming any desire to control your action we respectfully suggest that the proposed amendment should, in the interest of the Board of Trade and its membership, be defeated. Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
E. BUCKINGHAM, President.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS, Henry D. Field, Assistant Cashier.
JOHN A. KING, President.
O. D. WETHERELL, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Aug. Blum, Cashier.
METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, W. D. Preston, Cashier.
BANK OF MONTREAL, W. Monro, Manager.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, W. T. Fenton, Cashier.
THE AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, F. B. Chapman, Cashier.
BANKERS' NATIONAL BANK, Hon. B. Dov, President. By E. S. Lacy, President.
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, President.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, By R. J. Street, Cashier.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, By John B. Mayer, Cashier.
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO., By Byron L. Smith, President.
ATLAS NATIONAL BANK, By S. W. Stone, Cashier.
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, Chicago.
THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, C. M. Walworth, Cashier.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Robert M. Orr, Assistant Cashier.
NATIONAL BANK OF AMERICA, Isaac G. Lombard, President.
BANK OF COMMERCE, H. Felsenthal, President
THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, L. N. Perry, Vice-President.
THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Orson Smith, Vice-President.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, C. L. Hutchinson, President.

ITS OWN FATHER DOESN'T KNOW IT.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

HARD TO FIND MEN.

Democrats Cannot Agree on the Head of the Ticket.

WANT A SILK STOCKING.

Probable Candidates Mentioned and Rejected.

COMMITTEEMEN TO FIGHT.

McDonald and Cullerton Will Oppose Boss Rule.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS

A number of clerks were employed all day yesterday in Mayor Hopkins' private office folding and addressing printed circulars signed by Ald. McGillen and dated from the Democratic headquarters and directed to leading members of the party. The circular would occupy about three-fourths of a column and is said to be an appeal to those to whom it has been sent to "organize for victory," etc. Members of the detective department were keeping guard on the circulars to see that the newspapers should not get hold of any of them. Ald. McGillen, when questioned concerning them, said he did not know what they were. He had neither written nor attached his name to any address. He thought that his name might have been attached to "some appeal for money." "That is always in order for Democrats," he added.

The Democratic bosses are in trouble. They want to put forward a silk-stocking ticket. But the silk-stocking Democrats are not willing to permit the use of their names. A few days ago it was thought certain that Frank Stuyvesant Peabody of Evanston would have a walk away for the office of Sheriff. Yesterday one of the City Hall leaders said that Peabody would never do. The objections, as he set them forth, are these: "Peabody comes from the Prohibition town of Evanston, wears silk stockings and tan-colored shoes, and smokes cigarets." He would be beaten by 30,000. The objector declared himself for George Edmanson for Sheriff. Chairman McGillen has declared himself for E. S. Dreyer for Treasurer, but the City Hall men say that he has too much identified himself with Altgeldism to be acceptable. In the meantime young Mr. Harrison is making headway. Col. Donovan, one of the City Hall combination, began to boom young Mr. Harrison for State Treasurer yesterday. The object of this move is easily understood. It is to get young Harrison out of the way of Col. Donovan's candidate for County Treasurer, Mr. Dreyer. The Harrison men see through the dodge and it will not work.

The Mayor is so disgusted with the result of his efforts to name a ticket that he said yesterday that he had determined to have nothing more to do with it. The convention will be held a week from Tuesday, and the candidates are busy. The impression prevails among the Democrats that they cannot win this fall. Even Frank Lawler is not eager to be a candidate.

The report that Mayor Hopkins has decided that certain committeemen shall be retired at the next convention has aroused the ire of some of those gentlemen. M. C. McDonald, one of the committeemen threatened, said yesterday: "I don't think the Mayor wants to retire me, though some of his bread-and-butter brigade are threatening. I have been on the committee for eighteen years. I was on it before Mr. Hopkins left Buffalo and I will be on it when he ceases to be Mayor. I don't think it is a great honor to belong to the committee, now that it is manned by a lot of taxeaters. I help to pay them their salaries, but they vote against me at the command of men who never paid taxes. I understand that 84 out of 126 committeemen hold jobs under the city and State government. They all take orders from the City Hall bosses. I don't want to associate with these men badly, but I will not be drawn from the committee without a fight."

"Billy" O'Brien is another of

OLD ENGLISH TOWNS.

THEIR HISTORY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY TOLD BY MRS. GREEN.

An Era to Which May Be Traced the Germs of Our Industrial Wars—Antique Towns That Foreshadow a Political Revolution—Prof. Skeat's Oxford Edition of Chaucer—W. D. Howells on Current Literary Matters—Periodicals Touching the World's Fair.

The valuable and singularly interesting history of "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," by Alice Stopford Green, would not have been written but for the determination of a wife to carry out the wishes of her dead husband. The author says: "while for certain reasons she had unconsciously in the course of her reading turned to the history of the English boroughs, "I have no doubt that I should always have been restrained from any idea of writing by my consciousness of the entire lack of adequate preparation for such a task, if I had not felt bound by an imperative obligation to make the attempt. When Mr. Green's work was over he asked of me a promise that I would try to study some of those problems in medieval history where there seemed to him so much that still needed to be done, and so much to be yet discovered. In this book I have made my first beginning towards the fulfilling of that promise." The beginning is so excellent that all who read it will insist on the complete fulfillment of the promise made to the historian of the English people.

The American town of today has no rights or powers save those the Legislature may have given it. It is the agent of the State for the purpose of doing within certain defined limits various clearly specified things in a well-defined way. Such was not the status of the English town of the fifteenth century.

The borough was in fact a free self-governing community, a State within the State, boasting of rights derived from immemorial custom, and of later privileges assured by law. The town governed itself after the fashion of a little princepality. The inhabitants defeaded their own territory, built and maintained their walls and towers, armed their own soldiers, trained them for service, and held review of the forces at appointed times. They elected their own rulers and officials in whatever way they themselves chose to devise, and distributed among officers and councilors just such powers of legislation and administration as seemed good in their eyes. In all concerns of trade they exercised the widest powers, made their own and negotiated and made laws, as nations do on a grander scale today. They could covenant and confederate, buy and sell, deal and traffic after their own will; they could draw up formal treaties with other boroughs, and could admit them to or shut them out from all the privileges of their commerce; they might make for city experiments in free trade. They sent out their trading barges in fleets under Admirals of their own choosing, and leaned but lightly on State aid for protection or privileges. They could arm and equip ships and making their own treaties with the mariners of other countries as to capture and ransom and redemption of goods, and the treatment of common sailors or of "gentlemen" prisoners.

It has been customary for historians, says Mrs. Green, to look upon the thirteenth century as a golden age and to speak of the fifteenth as a period of sharp contrast in picturesqueness and moral elevation, sordid and vulgar, and sunk in materialism, while the political demoralization of the people was only matched by their private degradation. Such is not her idea of it. No great statesman or soldier made that century illustrious, but during that time the industrial system of England was being revolutionized, the last bonds of feudalism were broken and that progress made in material wealth and in education which made possible the revival of letters and the reformation for England. That country ceased to be merely a provider of the raw material for manufacture, instead of being simply an exporter of wool England became a great manufacturing country, and towns where a few artisans had worked for their neighbors became great manufacturing centers. "The army of workmen at home was broken up into specialized groups of spinners, weavers, carders, fullers, shearers, and dyers. The seller was more and more sharply separated from the maker of goods, old-fashioned economists and timid conservatives looked on aghast at the accelerating changes, and declared that the country was being brought to certain ruin by the reckless race of its people to forsake handicrafts or the production of wealth and press wholesale into the ranks of merchants and mere distributors. The complaints heard now were heard then. People began to abandon farm life for city life, and were scolded for doing it then as they are scolded now.

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The great object of each town was to get from its immediate superior all the privileges it could. The inhabitants wanted to emancipate themselves from the government of the noble or churchman who had jurisdiction and other rights over the land on which their town was built. What the people had in mind steadily was the right of local self-government; that they should judge themselves, regulate their own elections, and have them regulated for them by the bailiff of an Earl or a Bishop. With towns on the royal demesne, where the King was the over-lord, this was not so difficult. He was willing, in case he was assured his taxes, to leave the direct collection of them to town officers, and preferred that method to doing it through a subordinate of his own. The Mayor and other town officers were his subordinates. The privileges which he had given he could take away, and he felt that by concessions which were well paid for he was gaining for himself the support of municipalities which were growing steadily in importance. The town which sought to emancipate itself from a noble found the task more difficult than when dealing with a King. He was far away. The noble was generally near at hand and more watchful for the preservation of his rights. But the necessities of Dukes and Earls forced them often to compromise and concede, and in the long conflict the crown was on the side of the townsmen, wishing to attach the latter so it and weaken the turbulent nobles. These towns fared worst which were in the hand of a Bishop or a monastery. The church corporation never died and never would surrender an iota of its rights. Thus the towns which had to do with clerical lords got the least measure of liberty. In the long and irritating conflicts between the townspeople and Bishops and Abbots, which lasted for centuries, one can see a good reason why the inhabitants of the towns were so enthusiastic for the reformation, especially when it took the form of an abolition of oppressive ecclesiastical privileges.

In spite of these unending and expensive conflicts, for the towns were continually buying new rights or paying to keep those they had, or forcing nobles and judges, the burghers accumulated wealth. They used their money to found schools as well as churches, and education began to be diffused among the members of the new class that was growing up. Besides that the towns became the seminaries of self-government and of insistence on chartered or customary rights. Thus it happened that in the seventeenth century the strength of the Parliament lay in the towns rather than in the rural districts. In one respect these towns were much like the modern trades unions. When the inhabitants of a place had succeeded at much cost in getting privileges for themselves they did not propose that others should share those privileges without paying for them. They endeavored to force all who could bear the burdens of citizenship to become citizens. The "foreigner"—and the Englishman who dwelt in the next town was one—had to pay heavily for the right of selling or buying in the town market. Town rule was sometimes oppressive and narrow, but it was an admirable educator.

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It was the determination of the people of these fifteenth century towns that food and other necessaries of life, both good and cheap, should be within the reach of every man. Trades unions seek only to regulate the price of labor. The fifteenth century attempted to regulate everything. The theory was that "victuals being a necessary sustenance for the body should not be esteemed at the seller's liberty." The seller was allowed to ask only so much for his loaf of bread, his meat, eggs, butter, or oatmeal. He was not permitted to take "excess lucre upon them, that is to say one penny in the shilling." A tavernkeeper was allowed to make a profit of two pence on a gallon of white or red wine and no more. A man was allowed a penny of gain on every bushel of wheat, so if he bought for two shillings and eightpence he could not sell again for more than two shillings and ninepence. That wheat had become scarce in the meanwhile made no difference. The economists of that day did not see why a man should reap where he had not sowed or make higher profits than what the law said he ought to make. The theory of the usury laws was applied to everything then. The price to be asked for everything was fixed and a close watch was kept on its quality. The Mayor of Bristol called the bakers before him and found out what they were paying for wheat, that he might determine the proper weight of their loaves. He found out from the brewers the cost of malt, and then set a price on ale. But brewers were as anxious to get rich then as they are now, and the people were complaining continually of their breaking the law. The Mayor decided what fuel should sell for and fixed the hours of its sale. The protection of wages or profits was not the object of these minute regulations. The interest of the consumer had to be studied first. But in spite of these regulations the poor commons were cheated and oppressed and unlawful profits were made. In every town the bakers, brewers, cooks, hostellers, and publicans "built their nests high." The brewer went into politics then as now, and when in office he did not enforce laws designed the restrain his own rapacity.

There is a "labor question" now and there was one in the fifteenth century.

Men talked of foreign competition and too many workers in every trade, and took forcible measures to keep down prices and wages. The lawmakers were forbidding the import of foreign goods so as to give empoyment to destitute artisans at home and the artisans were conspiring to limit their output and raise their wages. The shearers of cloth raised a cry against a new iron instrument invented for raising the nap of cloth so it could be quickly burned off without the old labor, while shearers were kept idly loitering. In 1482 it was decreed that lasts, honestly cut, which "were wont to be faithfully thicked by men's strength, that is to say, with hands and feet," should never again be fulled in fulling-mills invented "by subtile imagination to the destruction of the labors and sustenance of many men" and to the "final undoing of many men."

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The bringing in of foreign labor, skilled or unskilled, stirred up strife. The manufacturers making cloth for export sought to bring in the highly skilled Flemish weavers. Then the English weaver complained bitterly that he was being thrown out of work by aliens. "The land is so inhabited with a great multitude of needy people, strangers of divers nations, that your liege people, Englishmen, cannot imagine or tell whereto or to what occupation that they shall use, or put their children to learn within your said cities or boroughs." Long before the fifteenth century there was a large class of hired workers on the verge of starvation and often swept over its brink. The guild protected to some extent the enrolled journeyman, but below him came a class recruited from apprentices who had not served out their full time and who were so taxed to keep the better workers down that they worked as cheaply—for a bare subsistence wage of a penny a day. Out of that wretched condition it was impossible for them to rise.

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The guild of that day differed essentially from the modern trades union. The guilds took in both employers and skilled workers—capitalists, middle-men, and wage-earners. But it is doubtful whether the latter was ever consulted. He was expected then to do what he was bid and work contentedly for wages he was forbidden to attempt to make larger. The Parliament, the Town Council, and the craft wardens regulated his hours and his wages. The latter were ordered to be proclaimed twice a year, and a pair of stocks was ordered set up in every town for the accommodation of disobedient servants and laborers. Workmen were forbidden to make their bargains anywhere save in the market cross and were fined if they stood there beyond one day in the week, "probably on the supposition that they were holding out for a higher wage or shorter hours." The guildmasters regulated the prices to be paid for piecework, issued orders allowing work to be done at night, and made rules as to apprenticeships. They had their blacklists. No one in the trade was to set to work a serving-man who had acted rebelliously toward his master till he had made amends before the Mayor and Aldermen. The "sweater" was not unknown even at that day. Journeymen were bound by oath not to take any confederation among themselves. The progress which labor has made cannot be understood rightly until its present status is compared with what it was at this earlier day, when the employer was the maker, the interpreter, and the executor of the law and the wageworker was nothing.

But in spite of the unpatriotic efforts the men would combine and strike. There are records of four strikes among the London workmen in one century. In 1350 the master clothshearers, who had been doing some combing on their own account, complained that "if there was any dispute between a master in the said trade and his man, such man has been wont to go to all the men within the city of the same trade and then by crime and conspiracy between them made they would order that no one among them should work or serve his own master until the said master and his man should have come to an agreement; by reason whereof the masters in the said trade have been in great trouble and the people left unserved." In 1387 a "a great congregation" of shoemakers met at the Black Friars, "and because Richard Bonet of the trade aforesaid would not agree with them made assault upon him so that he hardly escaped with his life." In order to evade the laws against unions the men organized what were ostensibly religious fraternities and pretended to meet for prayers when they were planning to get higher wages. Such attempts at revolt of the medieval laborer always ended in failure. Then public feeling was altogether against him, for it was assumed that his success meant higher prices to consumers.

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It is said often that men were more honest "in the brave days of old." Those days must not be looked for in the fifteenth century. Shopkeepers sold in dark corners, where a man could not see what scamped work and deceitful goods were being handed over to him. Weights and measures were falsified. Clothiers stretched out the list of their cloth with cunning presses in deceit of the poor commons, according to the presentment of a Nottingham jury. "all the bakers, butchers, fishers, tavernors, poulterers, chandlers, tanners, shoemakers, cooks, weavers and fullers," were asking too high prices, and selling bad goods. Trusts and combinations were not unknown, but were sharply and promptly dealt with. When a linen-draper of London "agreed all the members of his trade by oath not to sell lime below a fixed price, and "by reason of his great conspiracy" the price was almost doubled, the city rulers imprisoned him, and the conspiracy was cut short. Any attempt on the part of master or man to make commodities dearer met with a swift rebuke. In a trial of some weavers who had been conspiring to raise their wages the prosecutor explained that an unlimited number of workers working at full speed meant low wages and an abundance of cheap cloth, and that any attempt to reduce the number of laborers, to bring on short hours or slow work was a device to empty the consumer's pocket into the workingman's pocket.

There is a theory that at the outset, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, popular liberty existed in these little English boroughs—that they were true democratic societies where all were equals—but that in the course of time they fell into the hands of petty municipal oligarchies. Mrs. Green's researches do not support this theory. She cannot find the time when that equality existed. But there was, in the course of time, a change in the ruling class, the power passing into the hands of the guilds—that is, of the rulers of the guilds. Thus in time the employers of the workingmen became their governors also.

Each borough worked out its problems of government in its own way. There was no law then for the incorporation of cities or villages. If the conditions favored one town more than they did another it got a larger measure of self-government. Southampton was for centuries the great seaport of the south. It had a large and valuable trade. But its position on the seacoast exposed it to the perils of war. The importance of the place was such that a military Governor divided authority with a civil one. While the trade was wealthy it was precarious. Here the general conditions were such as must have made the growth of popular liberty almost impracticable. But Nottingham, which was well out of reach of foreign foes, and whose merchants were free from taxes for seacoast defense, led a tranquil and uniformly prosperous existence, adding steadily to its liberties. By the close of the fifteenth century the period of growth and of active political life in the boroughs was nearing a close. The era of centralized government had begun.

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The history of the municipalities in the fifteenth century is far from indicating an era of political apathy, or of mere civic indolence and corruption. In the records of the trade fraternities we see the opening of an industrial war. In the constitutions and ordinances of the towns we see the foreshadowing of a political revolution. The original struggle with feudal forces had closed in triumph for the boroughs, and a new conflict now takes its beginning. Faction fights, crafty intrigues, intricate constitutional changes, these signalize the opening of a new controversy—the controversy between the middle and the lower classes. (Town Life in the Fifteenth Century, by Mrs. J. R. Green: In Two Volumes. Macmillan & Co.)

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The latest literary periodical is the *Chap-Book*, issued semi-monthly by Messrs. Stone & Kimball, Chicago and Cambridge. The critics are authors; their meat is authors, and they are cannibalistic to a degree. Mr. Bliss Carman, a young Canadian poet, who has melody without imagination, "takes a fall," as the pugilists put it, out of Mr. Francis Thompson of London, who happens to have imagination without melody. In poet eating poet it is worse than wolf eating wolf. There is more sweetness in Mr. Carman's verses than in his criticism, as witness the following:

I do not believe that his notoriety is due to the originality of his badness nor to our own slavery to the reign of the Queen under which we live. I would rather believe it due to some taint he has of that finest, most inseparable element of all art—the element of imagination. This is the touch that even the literary critic cannot escape. Imagination he certainly has, as several of his lines attest, flaring and undoubted; but it is an imagination uncouth and unschooled. It has never had its hair cut. He cannot depend upon it.

Skeat's "Chaucer."

Students of English literature, and also scholars, will be delighted with the new Oxford "Chaucer" edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Macmillan & Co. expect that the entire set of six volumes will be published during the present year. THE TRIBUNE has already received Vols. I. and II. Vol. I. comprises with a life of Chaucer, containing all the known facts and incidents that have been recorded. It also contains the "Romaunt of the Rose" and the minor poems, with a special introduction and illustrative notes. The introduction explains why certain poems formerly ascribed to Chaucer are here omitted.

Prof. Skeat gives a list of Chaucer's works, arranged conjecturally in chronological order, which occupies less space than two pages, and is a model of bibliographical acuteness. He discusses the "Romaunt of the Rose" in thirty-three sections, dividing it into three fragments, only the first of which he attributes to Chaucer, with an assurance resulting from an intimate acquaintance with the entire English text, and with the French original.

Vol. II contains "Boethius" and "Troilus," each with a special introduction. The text of "Boethius" is more correct than in any previous edition, and appears for the first time with modern punctuation. The text of "Troilus" is also a new one. Vol. III will contain "The House of Fame," "The Legend of Good Women," and the "Treatise on the Astrolabe," with special introductions. The latter part of the third volume will contain a discussion of the sources of the "Canterbury Tales." In Vol. IV. will be the "Canterbury Tales" and the "Tale of Gamelyn." Vol. V. will contain a full commentary on the "Canterbury Tales" in the form of notes. Many of these appear for the first time. Vol. VI. will be devoted to a glossarial index and an index of names.

There is every indication that this scholarly labor will crown the works of Prof. Skeat, and will associate his name forever with the Chaucer.

Dan Chaucer, that first warbler whose sweet breath
Preluded those melodious bursts that fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth
With sounds that echo still.

American students may take it as a compliment that the editor makes no criticism of the author, saying simply: "Of his [Chaucer's] poetical excellence it is superfluous to speak. Lowell's essay on him in 'My Study Windows' gives a just estimate of his powers."

Mr. Howells on Current Fiction.

Mr. W. D. Howells' views on fiction are always interesting. He said among other things to an interviewer for the New York *Tribune:*

The modern Spanish school interests me keenly at present. There are many novelists of the first rank among them that ought to be more widely read than they are. I may mention Peres Galdos —his "Dona Prefecta" is excellent—Juan Valera, author of "Pepita Jeminez"; Armando Palacio Valdés, and Emilia Paido Bazan. In fact, these clever writers of Spain easily outclass their French contemporaries, with the exception of Zola, ranking next, in my judgment, to those of Russia. Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett interest me in the very slightest degree. "Tom Jones," for example, I find dreary tiresome. Why such books should be read in these days I cannot conceive.

The standard of book reviewing today is undoubtedly on a much higher plane than it used to be, whatever may be said to the contrary. Contrasting it with that of a period forty years back, which I can well remember, you recognize the vast improvement. I have in mind, more notably the critical columns of our best periodicals, newspapers, etc. Reviewers are much more humane for one thing, and they write with evident intelligence, conscientiousness, and fairness.

Twice in my life, I must testify, my personal remarks were reported by newspapers with such accuracy and care that I was more than satisfied. Last year a young woman called upon me with a note from a well-known editor to get some observations from me on the World's Fair. I shall never say that the result in this case proved conclusively to me that woman in journalism is fully as capable as man, if not more so; and as interviewers they are surely better equipped in tact, with their insinuating ways and mental alertness. There is no reason either why the bloom of feminine refinement should be lost in such a career. That depends upon the individual herself.

Touching the World's Fair.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of the two opening numbers of the new illustrated monthly, "Yankee Doodle at the Fair." It is published by George Barrie of Philadelphia, and it resembles the other periodical, "Art and Architecture," which is sent out by the same house. Every cover is an exact fac-simile reproduction in colors of an appropriate painting especially prepared for the work. The picture on the cover of No. 1 is of "Yankee Doodle at the Fair" and is by August François Gorguet. The subject is well executed, but not admirably conceived. Why not, in the name of common sense, give such work to American artists? The text, which is illustrated in color tints and black and white, is furnished by William E. Curtis, Henry Van Brunt, E. Gerspach, Lady Burton, and several others. This publication has an artistic rather than a mere cataloguing value. Each number contains two single or one double full page fac-simile typogravure of one of the great paintings of the Exposition. These are suitable for framing.

Parts 16, 17, and 18 are at hand of George Barrie's "Art and Architecture." Part 18 contains a portrait of Director-General George R. Davis from photo-cliche by M. Steffins. The high standard set by the first numbers of "Art and Architecture" is being maintained.

Parts 15 and 16 have been received of "World's Masterpieces of Modern Painting from the World's Columbian Exposition." This also is a Philadelphia publication and has received commendatory notice in these columns.

Havelock Ellis on "Man and Woman."

"Man and Woman," a discussion of human secondary sexual characters, by Havelock Ellis, is a very fair and judicial discussion of the alleged differences between men and women, more especially with regard to the claims that have been made as to the superiority of one over the other. The author is an understanding investigator and has drawn from all sources for his facts. The results he finds in some respects inconclusive. He says, "We have not succeeded in determining the radical and essential characters of men and women uninfluenced by external modifying conditions. We have to recognize that our present knowledge of men and women cannot tell us what they might be or what they ought to be, but what they actually are, under the conditions of civilization." He finds nothing to support the claims of either sex to any absolute superiority over the other.

One or two general conclusions, however, are reached, and one of these is the male is much more the subject of variations than is the female, a fact which the author claims is of the widest significance in its practical consequences. Another is that of the greater precocity and earlier maturity of women, who retain many of the infantile characteristics during life. This is not to be taken as a sign of inferiority; in fact, Mr. Ellis treats it as possibly the reverse. The human infant bears, he says, "precisely the same relation to his species as the simian infant bears to his, and we are bound to conclude that his relation to the future evolution of the race is similar. Now, the infant ape is much more human than the adult of his species, and it is almost a pity that Miss Eliza Jane Gamble had not the knowledge of this one scientific fact that she might have utilized in her attempt to prove the inferiority of man.

(Man and Woman: A Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters. By Havelock Ellis. Illustrated. London: Walter Scott. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Lady Granville's Memoirs.

Mr. F. Leveson-Gower has edited in two volumes the letters of his mother, Harriet, Countess Granville, 1810-1845. (Longmans, Green & Co.) Lady Granville is historically interesting to Englishmen as a daughter of the beautiful Georgiana, fifth Duchess of Davonshire; as mother of the late Lord Granville and Lady Georgiana Fullerton; as aunt of the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes in the early years of Queen Victoria's court; and as the wife of a diplomat who represented England with distinction at the courts of St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris. Lord Granville, second son of the first Marquis of Stafford, was an early friend and protégé of Pitt and Canning, and owed his start in diplomacy to the former statesman's influence.

There is nothing in the book more interesting to American readers than Lady Granville's glimpse of "Princess" Victoria in 1820, some seventy-four years ago:

I spent two hours at Cleveland House with the Duchess of Gloucester, an amiable and good soul. . . . the Duchess of Kent very pleasing indeed, and rating of her baby: "C'est mon bonheur, mes délices, mon existence. C'est l'image du feu roi." Think of the baby. They say it is like Roi George in petticoats, so fat it can scarcely waddle.

Lady Granville frequently met Talleyrand, and her opinion of him appears to have improved as time went on. In the earlier letters she speaks of his "dirty coat and shy face," and describes him as "creeping past her like a lizard upon a wall." In 1832 she writes in more complimentary terms:

Did I tell you Talleyrand paid me a long visit Wednesday morning? I never before knew the power of his charms. First of all, it is difficult and painful to believe that he is not the very best man in the world, so gentle, so kind, so simple, and so grand. One forgets the past life, the present looks. I could have sat hours listening to him.

In Kipling's Tracks.

The scare about an Indian mutiny like that of 1857 has directed attention in London to the Indian stories of Flora Annie Steel. They are published in two volumes under the title of "The Flower of Forgiveness." (Macmillan & Co.)

Those who have acquired a taste for India by reading Kipling will find much to please them in Mrs. Steel's work, though when she writes with a purpose she is somewhat irritating, at least to an American. There is a description of the Indus as it is seen by an official revisiting the reveniue lands to form a list of the thefts and restitutions made during the year by that most grasping and generous of rivers.

This is her description of the Indus:

So from one scene of loss or gain to another, while the sun alone in the cloudless sky overhead, the Indus, like Time, flows on. Naked, reed-billed cranes stood huddled up on one leg as if they felt cold in the crisp morning air. Out on the bare stretches of sand, where glittering streams and flocks of white pelicans combined to form a silver embroidery on the brown expanse. Over the shallow ford where the bottle-nosed alligators slipped silently into the water, and over the long shadows on the sun-baked sand. Down by the big river, where the swirling water parted right and left and where the graybeards set their sinken nets, observing to a nicety which of the two streams would prove its strength by bearing away the greater number—a weighty question, not lightly to be decided since the land lay in the west of the bigger one, belonged to one village and the land eastward to another. Back again to higher ground, through thickets of tamarisk dripping with dew. The bamboo and the cane brake, with their feathery stems, so thick above where the feathery pink-spiked branches interlaced. Riding through it, the hands rose to defend the face from the sharp switch of the rosy flowers as they swung back disentangled; each tiny flowers, too, no bigger than a mustard seed, and leaving a pink powder of pollen behind them.

Notes and Gossip.

"Gen. Washington," by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson in the Great Commanders' series, is coming from D. Appleton & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons add "My Farm at Edgewood" and "Wet Days at Edgewood" to their uniform series of Donald G. Mitchell's works, in neat garb.

Macmillan & Co. announce as almost ready a new and cheaper edition of Kidd's "Social Evolution." The author has made a number of changes in the text.

"Woodstock" and "The Talisman" carry on the Black (Dryburgh) edition of the Waverley Novels (New York: Macmillan), the series now making twenty-one volumes.

Certain English critics have placed Mr. Anthony Hope's novel, "The Prisoner of Zenda," on a level with Mr. Weyman's "A Gentleman of France." Mr. Hope's real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins; he is a graduate of Oxford and is a barrister.

The "Pseudonym" suggests the "Autonym" library of Mr. Fisher Unwin, the first issue of which is "The Upper Berth" of Mr. Marion Crawford—a reprint of a short story long since written, we believe, but little suggestive of the novelist's subsequent work.

Among new novels that ought to be worth reading is "A Daughter of Today," by Mrs. Everard Cotes, formerly Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan. Her first book, "A Social Departure," is successful. "An American Girl in London" and "The Adventures of a Memsahib."

If a novelist wishes to use a person's name in a story may he do so without permission, asked and obtained? Mr. Marion Crawford seems to have thought not, as he reported a certain Miss Katharine Lauderdale, whom he knew only as an applicant for his autograph, to allow him to call his novel after her name.

Mr. Louise Jonan Miln, a well known actress, has written an account of a theatrical tour through the East. Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. will publish the book. So says the London Literary World. There will be something familiar in the names of Louise Jordan and Miln to playgoers in Western America.

"The United States of America," in two large volumes, an important work which has long been in course of preparation by D. Appleton & Co., is on the eve of publication by subscription. It is an illustrated account of the American Commonwealth as it is today, written by specialists and edited by Prof. N. S. Shaler.

Mr. Henry James' forthcoming book is to be entitled "Theatricals." It will contain two comedies which he says were written to be acted under certain conditions which have not been realized. One comedy is called "Tenants," the other "Disengaged." A second volume will by and by present two more plays, "The Album" and "The Reprobate."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing in their Questions of the Day series "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage," by Miss Frances Minor Seward, M. D.; "Joint Installment," by Anson Phelps Stokes; "The Ills of the South," a consideration of the causes hostile to the general prosperity of the Southern people, by the Rev. Charles Henry Otey of Mississippi.

Mr. E. C. Stedman is compiling "A Victorian Anthology" from the entire field of British poetry since the beginning of the present reign, in 1837—the field surveyed in his "Victorian Poets." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish it in the fall. The new book is to be composed of "selections in illustration of the editor's review of poetry in the reign of Victoria."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is reported to have said, in a recent conversation, apropos of his autobiography: "I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day and am making satisfactory progress. That is, I have about one-half completed of all I shall write. Then I shall place the manuscript in the hands of my publishers and they will keep it in their safe until I shall have passed away."

Messrs. Stone & Kimball of Chicago and Cambridge have nearly ready "The Ebb Tide," a story of adventure in the South Seas, by Robert Louis Stevenson, printed at the University Press on antique, laid paper, with cover and title-page designed by T. B. Meteyard. The first volumes of "The Complete Edition of the Writings of Edgar Allan Poe," to which THE TRIBUNE has several times referred, is now nearly ready.

Andrew Lang writes to the *Cosmopolitan:* "I am tempted to invent some new books and to review them, in the dearth of anything to talk about. Mr. Saintsbury's 'History of Scholasticism' I can strongly recommend, but I doubt if he has begun it yet. 'The Pilchard Fishers,' a romance by Mr. Edmund Gosse, will interest you, I am certain, when it is published. My own novel, 'A Child of Many Prayers,' fascinates me, but there is not a line of it on paper."

Books Received.

THE JUNGLE BOOK. By Rudyard Kipling. The *Century* company.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW. By Walter Mitchell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PRIMER OF NAVIGATION. By A. T. Flagg, M. A. London: Macmillan & Co.

MILDRED'S NEW DAUGHTER. By Martha Finley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

PASTIME PAPERS. By Frederick Saunders. Whittaker's Library. No. 14. Paper.

SALEM KITTREDGE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Bliss Perry. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MY SUMMER IN A MORMON VILLAGE. By Florence A. Merriam. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF JESUS. By Arthur Kenyon Rogers. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DUKE OF ARGAUM. By Frank Carleton Long. Chicago: Lord & Loe. Paper.

THE STORY OF A MODERN WOMAN. By Eliz Hepworth Dixon. Cassell Publishing company.

THE CENTURY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine. November, 1893, to April, 1894. Vol. XLVII.

A SUBURBAN PASTORAL, AND OTHER TALES. By Henry A. Beers. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE FORTUNES OF MARGARET WELD. By Mrs. S. M. H. Gardner. Boston: *Arena* Publishing company.

A MAN FROM CORPUS CHRISTI; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF TWO BIRD HUSTLERS AND A DOG IN TEXAN BOGS. By Dr. A. C. Peirce. New York: *Forest and Stream* Publishing company.

DANTE ROSSETTI, AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITE MOVEMENT. By Esther Wood. Charles Scribner's Sons.

STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL LIFE AND LITERATURE. By Edward Tompkins McLaughlin. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ROGER WILLIAMS. The Pioneer of Religious Liberty. By Oscar S. Straus. New York: The *Century* company.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN AMERICA. By Bushrod W. James, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Paper.

THE WORKINGMAN'S WIFE. From the German of Friedrich Friedrich. By Hettie E. Miller. Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Co. Paper.

RICHARD STEELE. Edited with an Introduction and Notes. By G. A. Aitken. London: T. Fisher Unwin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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Free-on-board sales were at 36@36¼c for No. 3 red winter, 37@37½c for No. 2 do, and 37½c for No. 1.

Corn did not break with wheat and closed barely ⅛c lower, this affording courage to the bulls. Trade was dull and speculation small. The inspection was large at 615 cars, but the estimate for today much smaller at 388 cars; liberal receipts were looked for, but the fact that the movement from first hands. Cables were ¼d lower and the Liverpool stock 517,000 bu larger for the month. Cash corn was fair demand and the market in nowise especially weak; July sold at 38¾c and at 37¾c, closing at the inside with Sep tember ⅛c premium. Receipts at all Western points were 591,000 bu and shipments 502,000 bu. Exports were small at 74,000 bu. Store sales were at 37¾@37¾c for No. 2, 38¾@38¾c for do yellow, and 37@37½c for No. 3. Free-on-board sales were at 36@36¼c for No. 2, 38c for No. 3 white, and 38¼@39¼c for No. 2 do.

Oats were fairly active and values unsettled, with the deferred futures ¼@⅝c lower at the close. This market sympathized slightly with the declines in wheat and corn. June was relatively firm, there being a good demand on the part of shorts. Noble-Jones was also a large buyer. The strength of June largely prevented the other futures from material declines. Commission houses had fair buying orders for September, Logan and Lindman being prominent. Receipts for two days were only 328 cars, with 182 cars expected today. Charters were made for 147,000 bu and withdrawals were 97,411 bu. June sold at 34@34¾c and rested at 34¾c, or ¾c higher. September ranged at 26¾@27c, closing at 26¾@26¾c, a decline of ⅛@⅛c. Samples were mostly mixed, moderate demand, the supply was large, and prices declined ½@¾c. Free on board sales were at 33¾@36¼c for No. 2, 36¾@37¾c for do white, and 34¼@36c for No. 3.

Rye was again firm, with offerings meager. Arrivals were only 3 cars, while withdrawals were 5,046 bu. For No. 2 in store 48½c was asked and 48c bid, with sales by sample at 50c, a little in advance. July was 46c bid and September 48c asked. Barley was almost neglected and easy. Fair to choice sold apparently at 46@53c.

Millstuffs were dull and steady. Bran sold at $11.00@11.50, and middlings at $11.25.

Provisions were offered no particular support and declined with wheat, though losses were small. July pork closed 12½c lower and lard and ribs 5@7½c lower. Hately bought both the last named, and Swift and Stobo sold lard. Prime lard was offered 7½c under July, and short ribs 5c. Cables were dull and weak to 3d lower and home markets easy. Hog receipts were over the estimate and weak and this was in the line of bearishness here, though the trade was not large; the small that prices moved down readily. The average weight of the hogs received during May was 238 pounds, 8 lighter than a year ago. Cash sales included 870 tcs lard at 86.60@6.70, and 1D0,000 lbs short ribs part at $6.05@6.22½.

Cash flax was scarce and firm. A small lot of No. 1 Southwestern sold at $1.32, and No. 1 Northwestern was salable at $1.33. Ten cars of Northwestern to arrive sold at $1.33. June was $1.3C bid and $1.35 sellers. September was nominal at $1.31¾. Receipts were 3 cars; shipments, 10,421 bu. ¾o flaxseed was offered, and apparently none wanted. Prime was quotably $4.05@4.10. Clover was inactive, and prime nominally $6.00@6.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

The demoralization of the Liverpool market for cash wheat was clearly against business here, yet shipping houses said they had orders close to the prices. The cables probably reflected the panic in Argentina, and also the fact that Berlin bankers were reported selling wheat against which they had made loans, wishing to cancel these. A private cable to Lamsen said Argentine wheat was offered in London at 26c, c. i. f. The public cable quoted American red, June delivery, at 4s3d, or the lowest on record. This is equal to 58½c per bu of 60 lbs, actually the actual business reported was 10,000 bu No. 2 spring to Montague for milling account.

About 250,000 bu corn went around on June contracts and were taken by carriers and paid for. The demand on shipping account was not urgent but fair, and prices yielded only a trifle in spite of weak cables. One of these said Liverpool was offering no commercial purchases of corn at 1c a bu less. The official quotation for June delivery was 3s 6d, equal to 47c per bu of 56 lbs. This is about 10c over the local market price. The bulk of corn sold was No. 2 at ⅛c over May. This is about 1c over the local market price. The ketch and Ocean were chartered to take the grain to Buffalo at a rate of 1¼c.

Public stocks of provisions were about as expected so far as pork and lard were concerned, but showed an increase over the estimate on ribs.

Puts on July wheat sold at 54¾@54¾c, calls at 55¾@55¾c together, and at 55¼@55⅝c. Puts and calls on July corn sold at 37½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 46 cars; corn, 388 cars; oats, 182 cars; and 16,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Jun	54⅝	53¾@54⅝	54⅝
July	56¾	54⅜@56¾	56¾
Sept	57¼	56⅝@57¼	56¾

CORN.

Jun	37¾	37¾@37¾	37¾
July	38¾	37¾@38¾	37¾
Sept	39	38⅝@39	38¾

OATS.

June	34¼	34@34¼	34¼
July	31⅛	31⅛@31⅜	31⅛
Sept	27⅜	26½@27	26¾

MESS PORK.

Jun	$11.75	$11.77½@	$11.77½
July	11.80	11.85@	11.82½
Sept	12.00	11.92½@11.97½	11.92½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Jun	6.82½	6.67½@6.70	6.70
July	6.80	6.70@6.75	6.75
Sept	6.87½	6.77½@6.82½	6.80

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

July	6.20	6.10@6.15	6.12½
Sept	6.25	6.12½@6.17	6.12½@6.15

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	68⅝@68¾	68¾@68¾	71¾
No. 2 corn	39¾	38¾@40	41¾
No. 2 oats	29⅛	28⅜	
Mess pork		21.00	22.00
Lard		10.42½	10.80
Short ribs		9.70	9.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Cont'r grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	19	29	7	46
Spring wheat	11	3	1	15
Corn	417	185	13	615
Oats	159	103	5	326
Rye	3			3
Barley		14		21
Total	609	384	33	1,026

Inspected out: 27,401 bu wheat, 183,405 bu corn, 5,040 bu rye, and 57,411 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 416 cars wheat, 388 cars corn, 162 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	May 31, 1894.	April 30, 1894.	May 31, 1893.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	63,498	70,196	77,367
Mess pork, old		350	
Other pork, brls	22,358	22,188	7,582
Lard, "contract," tcs	17,344	4,066	19,796
Other kinds lard	5,053	4,885	2,903
Short rib mid., lbs	6,724,109	6,792,879	16,079,211
S. clear mid., lbs	1,501,478	1,538,961	415,737
Ex. s. c mid., lbs	5,852,541	4,847,989	3,887,029
S. clear mid., lbs	819,516	761,580	1,122,371
D. salted shoul., lbs	1,089,825	987,734	3,189,195
S. d. shoulders, lbs	3,503,400	4,081,457	3,569,550
S. pickled hams, lbs	22,084,300	20,385,709	23,629,488
Dry salt bellies, lbs	6,325,853	10,620,375	1,348,104
S. pick'd bellies, lbs	6,221,045	6,326,750	4,803,651
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	3,667,600	3,179,400	2,319,246
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	1,076,700	900,900	5,599,300
S. p. skinned hams, lbs	2,344,600	3,022,528	1,048,000
Other cut meats, lbs	7,825,090	8,345,401	4,396,013

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	12,378	15,003	6,494	12,800
Wheat, bu	13,026	175,176	14,150	367,570
Corn, bu	381,490	713,670	239,184	171,293
Oats, bu	289,312	482,292	297,321	464,944
Rye, bu	4,800	4,900	4,027	1,176
Barley, bu	11,000	17,449	2,195	28,136
T. seeds, lbs	14,500	30,000	132	
C. seeds, lbs	2,050			
Oth. s'd, lbs		1,000	11,700	5,003
F. seed, bu	4,550	2,198		530
B. corn, lbs			2,919	20800
Cheese, lbs	135,035	161,902	151,190	57,545
Butter, lbs	209,774	670,283	453,366	815,673
Hides, lbs	382,093	536,325	376,100	1,449,295
Wool, lbs	430,786	181,690	553,734	290,055

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of hogs in the West to date:

	March 1 to May 26—	1894.	1893.
Chicago		1,025,000	735,000
Kansas City		480,000	355,000
Omaha		373,000	218,000
St. Louis		212,000	153,000
Cincinnati		109,000	76,000
Indianapolis		102,000	91,000
Milwaukee		11,700	71,000
Cudahy		83,800	
Cedar Rapids		52,400	53,300
St. Joseph		93,250	48,300
Sioux City		78,000	54,000
Ottumwa		60,000	37,500
Cleveland		85,000	65,000
South St. Paul		69,000	39,000

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 200,000 bu corn and 147,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

A Decline of Nearly 1-5c in Sugars—Potatoes and Vegetables Higher.

The volume of business in the general market showed no special improvement. With freight rates favorable the out movement is only fair. On the basis of 4.37c for granulated, sugars declined nearly 1-5c, the trust again having asserted its hand. Potatoes advanced 4@5c, owing to small receipts, while the demand was urgent. All kinds of vegetables were firmer, the supply being small. Butter and cheese were much improved in tone. There was a good shipping demand, rendering values firm. Strawberries were much less plentiful and prices moved up 25@75c per case. Receipts from Michigan were meager.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 16½c; firsts, 15½@16c; good to choice, 14@15c; ladies, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooleys), 14c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c; packing stock, 9c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked, $1.75@1.90 per bu; medium hand picked, $1.50 @1.60; poor to common lots, $1.20@1.40.

BROOM-CORN—Green hurl, 3@3½c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 3c; choice green carpet brush, 3½@3¾c; green self-working, 3¾@3¾c; inside and crooked corn, 3¼@3½c; crooked, 1@1¼c. Less than car loads ½c higher.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00@6.25 per ton for large egg and $6.50 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per ton for carlots: Grate, $5.00; egg, stove, and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Pittsburg, $4.40@4.60.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½c; lard tierces, 95c.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8¼c per lb; twins, 8¾c; Young Americas, 9@9½c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13¼c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6½@8c; peaches, 10@10¼c; nectarines, 7@8c; apricots, 10@10½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.10@1.50 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@8¼c, according to size; apricots, 15@18c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 8¼@12c; citric acid, 46@50c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20 @1.25; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.25@2.75 per lb; sal ammoniac, 6@7½c; camphor, 41@48c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 45c; glycerine, 18@21c; gum arabic, 50@55c; morphine sulph, $2.00@2.40; gum opium, $3.60; quinine, 24@40c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.12 per gal.

EGGS—Fancy fresh-laid stock, 10c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $5.00@ 7.50 per brl; bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; pineapples, $2.50@3.50 per 24-quart case; Michigan, $2.25@2.50 per 16-quart case; blackberries, $1.75 per 24-pt. case; gooseberries, $1.60@1.80 per 24-qt. case. California fruits—Oranges, navels, $2.50@3.00 per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.50; cherries, $1.00 @1.40 per 10-lb box.

GROCERIES—Sugar: Cut loaf, 5.78c per lb; cube, 4.93c; powdered, 4.68@4.93c; granulated, 4.37c; confectioners', 4.24c; extra C, 3¾@4.12c; yellow, 3½@3¾c. Coffee—Java, 32@35c per lb; Mocha, 30@33c; Rio, choice, 20@21c; fair, 18@19c; 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice, do, 5@6c; fair, do, 4½@5c; Japan, 5@5¼c. Syrups: Corn, 18@35c per gal; standard, 22@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans, O. K. 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Arrivals were heavy and the demand only fair. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 25 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.25. Receipts were 1,164 tons; shipments, 380 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½@3¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¾@2¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 6¾c; No. 2 do, 5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7¼c; headlight, 175°, 8¾c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejena, 11c; Elaine, 13¼c; benzine, 6½c; 76° gasoline, 11½c; 86° gasoline, 11½c; linseed, raw, 51c, and boiled, 54c; turpentine, 36c; extra W. S. lard oil, 65c; No. 1 lard oil, 46c; No. 2 do, 38c; pure sperm, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 48c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; broilers, 20@24c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 8c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 70@80c per bu; Hebrons, 73@75c per bu; Early Rose, 70@72c per bu. New—New Orleans, $3.50@4.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, New Orleans, $3.00@3.25 per brl; beets, 35@40c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 50@60c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c per doz; cress, 15c per doz; 75@90c per bunch; radishes, 25c per doz; spinach, 40@50c per bu; lettuce, $1.00@1.50 per brl; green peas, $1.00@1.15 per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25; asparagus, 75@85c@1.00 per box; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or clothing fine, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 11@14c; medium unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood unwashed, 22@23c; fine washed fleeces, 13@17c; medium do, 15@17c; coarse, 15@17c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@9c; medium do, 11@13c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Wheat Declines Again — Movements of Grain with Closing Quotations.

New York, June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat declined 1c to 1⅛c; spot sales, 16,000 bu for export; No. 2 red, 1⅛c under July in store in elevator; July closed ⅛c under July f. o. b. afloat. Options closed ⅛c under for canal f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 red, ⅛c under July, c. i. f., or July 1 hard Manitoba spring, 10c over July f. o. b. afloat. Option sales, 4,075,000 bu. Corn declined ½c to ⅝c. Spot sales, 115,000 bu, including 16,000 bu for export. No. 2, 42¾c in elevator, 42¾@43c afloat, and 43¼c free on board, afloat; do store, 42¾c. Option sales, 125,000 bu. Oats closed strong; spot quotations were easier. Spot sales, 70,000 bu: No. 2 white, 44c; do, June, 43¼c; July, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c elevator and 43½c afloat; ungraded, 44@47c for white and 42@43½c for mixed. No. 3 white, 43c; rejected do, 42c. Option sales, 40,000 bu. Rye nominal. Official quotations:

WHEAT.

Months.	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.	Last night.
July	58¾	57¾	57⅛	57⅜	58¼
Dec	63	63¼	62¾	63⅛	63¾

CORN.

July	43¾	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	43¼
Sept				44⅜	44⅜

OATS.

July	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	38¾
Sept				32	32
W. July				43	43

BUTTER—Best, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 9½@9¾c.

EGGS—11½@13c.

COTTON—Advanced 769 points, then reacted and closed weak at a net advance for the day of 265 points. Sales, 130,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 3664 points, but lost 2 points of this, closing quiet and steady; spot sales, 15,000 bales, at hardening but unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were firm, cloths quiet. New Orleans advanced 769 points. Port receipts, 1,372 bales, against 2,768 bales this day last week and 1,075 bales last year. Total for the week, 11,271 bales, against 20,851 bales last week and 22,987 bales this week last year. Interior receipts for the week 2,919 bales, against 3,221 bales last week and 3,505 last year; shipments, 14,080, against 14,889 last week and 17,964 last year; stocks, 108,284, against 116,800 a week ago and 171,587 at this time last year. Spot cotton was 3-16c higher. Sales, 100 for export and 300 for spinning. Delivered on contracts, 4,300. Middling uplands, 7 7-16c. There was an advance of 1-16c at Mobile, Savannah, Memphis, Augusta, St. Louis, and Baltimore, and ¼c at Norfolk. New Orleans sold 1,000 bales, St. Louis 800, Galveston 434, and Memphis 400. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	2,700	7.23	7.15	7.18@7.20
July	16,200	7.38	7.19	7.23@7.24
August	34,600	7.32	7.24	7.27@7.28
September	14,700	7.34	7.27	7.29@7.30
October	16,700	7.40	7.33	7.35@7.36
November	4,800	7.45	7.37	7.39@7.40
December	16,600	7.50	7.43	7.45@7.46
January	3,000	7.55	7.50	7.51@7.52
February	600	7.60	7.60	7.57@7.59

COFFEE—Advanced 10 to 25 points, but lost most of this and ended weak. Sales, 14,000. Havre advanced 1f, but lost part of this. Hamburg advanced ¼ pfennig. Warehouse deliveries in the United States, 5,531 bags. The United States visible supply was 303,674 bags, against 458,869 at this time last year. Rio on spot was dull and steady. No. 7, 15½c. Sales: 1,100 bags Central American, on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	1,250	14.05	14.85	14.85@14.95
July	3,250	14.90	14.75	14.70@14.80
August	4,250	14.50	14.30	14.35@14.40
September	2,250	14.00	13.85	13.85@13.90
October	1,250	13.60	13.50	13.45@13.55
December	2,000	13.20	13.15	13.10@13.15

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market for berth freights is still dull and nominal, with rates unchanged. Engagements follow: To Rotterdam, 1 load grain, 2½c; to Antwerp, 1 load grain, 3c d. Quotations (rates mostly nominal): Liverpool, 1d asked; London, 1¼d asked; Glasgow, 1d asked; Bristol, 1¼d; Hull, 1¼d; Leith, 2d asked; Newcastle, 2d; Antwerp, ¼d bid, 1d asked; Rotterdam, 2½c; Hamburg, 2½ pfennigs.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and steady; 89° test, 2¾c; 96° test, 2¾c; sales, 1,300 tons, 96° test, at 3 11-16c and 6,650 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2¾c, cost and freight; refined lower, but more active.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Pennsylvania oil sales, none; Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa., Opened, 87½c; highest, 87½c; lowest, 87¼c; closed, 87½c; sales, 1,000; clearances, 628,000; shipments, 115,480; runs, 127,885. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 87¾c; highest, 87¾c; lowest, 87¾c; closed, 87¾c. No sales.

TURPENTINE OIL—Inactive; prime crude, 29c; off crude, 26@27c; yellow dip, 34@35c; choice yellow, 34c; prime yellow, 32@33c; yellow off grades, 31½c; prime white, 36@37c.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—WHEAT—Lower. No. 1 hard, cash, 57¾c; June, 58¼c; July, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58⅝c; June, 56¾c; July, 57¾c; September, 56¼c; December, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54¼@56¾c; rejected, 42¾c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 58¼c. Car inspection, 67. Receipts, 25,036 bu. Shipments, 232,472 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak. 1@1½c lower; No. 2 hard, cash, 52½c; 2 red, 48@50c; No. 3 red, 46@47c; rejected, 41@42c. Corn—¼c lower; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 37@37½c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 9,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 56½c; No. 1 white, 59c. Corn—Shade easier; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 42½@42¾c. Receipts—Corn, 14,950 bu; oats, 84,700 bu. Shipments—Corn, 3,350 bu; oats, 41,800 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 1.—GRAIN—Corn firmer; No. 2, 37¼c. No. 3, 36¾c. Oats—Quiet and easier; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 35½@36¼c. Wheat—Firm, higher; No. 2 red, 42½@43c. Receipts—Corn, 14,950 bu; oats, 84,700 bu. Shipments—Corn, 3,350 bu; oats, 41,800 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; steamer No. 1 hard, 57½c; No. 2 red, 52½@53½c; receipts, 11,940 bu; shipments, 1,440 bu; stock, 475,067 bu; sales, 66,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 54@56c. Corn—Dull; spot, 36c bid; month, 35¼c asked. Oats—Dull; No. 2, steamer mixed, 42¼@42¾c; receipts, 13,687 bu; stock, 85,717 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; Southern corn by sample, 46@47c; do on grade, 40¼c. Oats—Steady. No. 2, white 34½c bid; No. 3 white, 34c bid; mixed do, 42@43c; receipts, 8,000 bu; stock, 10,914 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55@55c; receipts, 220 bu; stock, 9,608 bu. Grain freights—Weak.

Toledo, O., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; No. 2, cash, 53¾c; June, 53¾c; July, 54½c; August, 55¼c; September, 56¾c. Corn—Active, easier; No. 2, cash and June, 38½c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; 3 yellow, 39c. Oats—Dull, easier, steady; No. 2 mixed, 36c bid; No. 2 white, 37½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 50c. CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, $5.50; October, $4.65 bid; $4.75 asked. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; rye, 500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 hard, cash, 57¾c; June, 58¼c; July, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58⅝c; June, 56¾c; July, 57¾c; September, 56¼c; December, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54¼@56¾c; rejected, 42¾c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 58¼c. Car inspection, 67. Receipts, 25,036 bu. Shipments, 232,472 bu.

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PUSHING THE WORK.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN ON WEST SIDE IN TEN DAYS.

It Is Expected That Cars Will Be Running Before the End of the Year—Gloomy Views Are Predominating in the Financial Field—Poor Market for Bank Stocks—Lake Street Elevated Bonds at the Lowest Point—Why Chicago Bonds Sell Low—Bond Sales of Other Cities.

Actual work on the electrical construction will begin on the West Side within ten days. The first work will be putting in the binding wires along the track on Lake street. It will not be necessary to do much relaying of tracks, for the company has kept in mind the probable change of motive power in all its construction for the last two years. It is too early yet for any official utterance as to the time when the first electric cars will be in operation, but it is expected that they will certainly be running before the end of the year. Bids for the construction of the power house and machinery will be called for within a few days, and it is expected that the work of building this machinery will go forward rapidly, because the manufacturers are not overburdened with work. It is the plan to bring cars under the river as trailers attached to the cable trains.

Talk regarding a union loop for the elevated roads is losing its potency in the stock market, but in spite of that steady progress is being made. The Lake street people have been working energetically to get the consent of Lake street as far as Wabash avenue and they have now succeeded in completing their work to a point beyond Dearborn street. There is renewed talk about the Illinois Central putting in a five cent fare, and it is said that that course has now been definitely determined on. The bears on Alley Elevated make use of that and figure out that it will interfere materially with elevated traffic. Others are not of that opinion; they say that the alley elevated gets little traffic from its terminal station at Sixty-third street, and it is in connection with that station alone that competition would be felt. Lake street elevated bonds sold at the lowest price yet recorded for them, a quotation of 50 being made. Whether this low quotation is legitimate or is made to embarrass the company in its effort to put out additional bonds is a matter about which some question is raised.

General conditions have worn no more bearish aspect at any time within the last six weeks than they do at the present. June has started in on the flattest possible note. The dullness in the speculative market is extreme. The settlement of labor troubles seems as far off as ever. General business conditions show no improvement whatever, and the volume of trade seems to be growing less instead of greater. Gold shipments keep up, some $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 being engaged to go out today, and about the only thing that seemed to be going in the right direction yesterday was New York exchange, which dropped back to 50c premium. These dull days appear to give people ample time to reflect on the reason for all the dullness, and there is much philosophizing to be heard.

"There are a dozen different things contributing to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs," said a well-known financier yesterday. "Those that we all understand are the tariff tinkering, the labor troubles, and the fact that we are not getting over a serious financial panic which would naturally leave conditions anything but satisfactory. There are other causes of quite as much importance, but not so apparent on the surface. For instance, we have exported $50,000,000 in gold in the last few months, while there was an ostensible balance of trade in our favor amounting to several times that, has been the occasion of a good deal of comment, but the reason that

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

Few Chicagoans who watch the steamboats and schooners plow up the river loaded with lumber know anything of the history of the building material brought in this way from the Michigan forests to the greatest lumber market in the world. A reporter and an artist who have traveled over Lake Michigan in company with big cedar planks and blocks will tell the story, each in his own way, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

More than half a million dollars will shortly be expended by the new Park Commissioners in restoring Jackson Park and beautifying the other open spaces of which Chicago is justly proud. The plans for this important work are extensive and involve a great amount of time and labor as well as money. All citizens will be interested in these changes, which will be fully outlined in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A. Conan Doyle, whose thrilling stories everybody reads, chats pleasantly of the books and authors he likes best for the benefit of readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"Major" and "Jenny," the two big lions at Lincoln Park, are exceedingly proud of their lively young family, which affords so much entertainment to visitors these days. Cy De Vry, the head keeper, has told some interesting stories about them in their parental relationship, together with some anecdotes of other animals, for the benefit of readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Uncle Sam's navy yard on Mare Island is the present home of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's famous ship of the old Independence, and other relics of the government's early attempts at building a navy. This quaint place on the Pacific coast will be the subject of an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Some of the secrets of the second empire are told in Pierre de Lano's new book, "The Empress Eugénie," which abounds in fresh anecdotes of that interesting period. Jeannette L. Gilder will write brightly of it, as well as of W. M. Conway's tour of exploration in the Karakoram Himalayas, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

June skies blaze with constellations that are visible to the naked eye. People who are devoted to "star-gazing" cannot afford to overlook the planisphere of the heavens for this month, nor the explanation that will be printed with it in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Emile Bayard's famous picture, "After the Wedding," represents a group of rose-crowned village children in the act of presenting a fair young bride with baskets of fragrant flowers, while the guests look on, smiling, at the pretty scene. A reproduction of this charming painting, which was in the Salon of 1888, will be given with each copy of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

UNLESS all signs are at fault Mr. Cleveland has lost a great deal of his influence with this administration.

THE report that President Cleveland attended memorial services last Wednesday has been fully confirmed.

IT is painful to see as exemplary a paper as the Washington *Post* lend its editorial sanction to the use of the hideous word "suicided."

IT is gratifying to note that the Fourth of July engagement between Fulton, Ill., and the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge has been declared off.

COXEY and Carl Browne are busying themselves while in jail by writing a book. Perhaps it is not too late to compromise with the desperate men even yet by letting them out.

SINCE the Hon. Bill Springer took occasion to air his views on the subject of the State bank tax the relations between the Thirteenth Illinois District and the imperial State of Georgia have been seriously strained.

HAVING performed his duty to the Democratic party and eased his political conscience by pointing out once more the open grave just ahead, Editor Watterson has emitted a heavy sigh and joined the mournful procession.

COMMEND us to Excelsior Springs, Mo. The Mayor of that little city on Decoration day called upon the people to turn out and clean up the streets in the forenoon and, as there are no soldiers' graves there to decorate, to plant flowers in the afternoon. This is combining the useful and the beautiful in a novel and highly commendable manner. The result in Chicago can be faintly imagined if Mayor Hopkins had the power to order out the entire population for one forenoon's street cleaning; if he had the power to compel scavengers, who are regularly paid, to live up to their contracts; if he even could be successful in getting one street or one alley cleaned in the whole city.

GOV. ALTGELD has accepted an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University upon the condition that he shall be allowed to sit upon the platform, "swell out to a reasonable degree of importance, look wise," and say nothing. If Gov. Altgeld had accepted the Gubernatorial situation upon similar conditions he would have conferred as deep an obligation upon the people of Illinois as he will confer upon the faculty and students of the Northwestern University and the audience which attends its commencement exercises. Altgeld on the platform as a freak will be a success.

SOME of the correspondents are asserting that the Senate committee knows very well who can give the facts about the sugar scandal and who told certain correspondents all about it. They intimate that Secretary Carlisle knows whether he wrote the sugar schedule and urged it upon the Finance committee. They further claim that the committee knows that Representative Cadmus of New Jersey is the man whom the correspondents will not give away, and that a Mr. Gaston of the same State told Cadmus of the conversation he overheard in Havemeyer's apartments. As the committee knows the responsible parties why does it not send for them instead of hounding correspondents to give information which the committee already has in its possession?

THE New York stock market was excessively dull and generally heavy. There were about the same conditions on the local exchange. Sterling rates continue firm and gold shipments today will be $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were not active but heavy, wheat declining sharply under depressing cables, better weather, and continued absence of shipping demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 1 cent lower, corn ¾ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley easy, flaxseed firm, July pork 12½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

CARLISLE AND THE SUGAR TRUST BOODLE SCHEDULE.

A newspaper correspondent printed a number of statements in reference to Secretary Carlisle and the sugar trust. One of them was that he had written and handed to the Democrats of the Finance committee the amended sugar schedule, now before the Senate, and another was that he had told the Democrats of the committee that the trust had been loyal to the Democratic party and should be rewarded for its services.

The Secretary has been before the Senate Investigating committee and has testified that there is no truth in the second of these statements. Concerning the first statement, he says that he did have a conference with the Finance committee on one occasion, and at the request of the members put a sugar schedule into shape, as he had done with other paragraphs in the bill.

The brief reports do not state which sugar schedule the Secretary refers to—whether the first one prepared by the committee, which put a specific duty of a cent a pound on raw sugar, the duty to go into effect when the bill became a law; or to the second schedule, now under consideration, which imposes an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and which provides that the collection of the duty shall not begin till Jan. 1, so that the trust may get in its supply of sugar for the next year duty free and then ask as much for it as if it had paid a duty, and thus rob the public and cheat the government out of fifty millions.

If the first schedule is the one referred to no one can take exception to the action of the Secretary. Not so, however, if the trust schedule is the one he put in shape. That schedule begins "On and after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugars," when the rest of the bill is to go into effect July 1, 1894. Did the Secretary of the Treasury allow such a provision as this to remain in any schedule put in shape by him when he knew the government's present need of money, and when he must have known that the effect of this provision would be to take about fifty millions of dollars from the Treasury and turn it over to the sugar trust and the Congressional boodlers in the conspiracy with them? It is difficult to believe that such was the case.

But if it was the first and not the second schedule with which the Secretary had to do, why is it that he has not remonstrated against that portion of the second schedule which deprives the government of fifty millions of revenue? Remonstrances from a Secretary of the Treasury, especially when he is a man who has long been one of the oracles of his party as regards tariff questions, would have potential weight with the representatives of his party in Congress.

This boodling provision should have attracted Mr. Carlisle's attention the moment he heard of it. He is familiar enough with the workings of tariffs to recognize the propriety, when wool is made free, and the duties on woolens are lowered, of postponing the date when these lower duties go into effect, so the manufacturer may have a chance to work off stocks made of wool which had paid a duty and hence cost him more. He knows also the truth of the converse of this—that when an article previously on the free list is to be made dutiable or any duty is to be increased materially, the increase should go into effect immediately, otherwise there will be immediate and excessive importations on which the government will collect nothing, while the consumer will have to pay just as much for the article as if a duty had been paid to the government.

This is specially true of sugar, which is one of the necessaries of life, and which does not go out of fashion as dress goods do. The Secretary of the Treasury knows this to be true. Why is it, therefore, that he has done nothing to stop this proposed looting of the Treasury? He can set forth his views officially if he chooses. He can get some friend of his in the Senate to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary for his opinion as to the effect on the finances of this scheme to postpone for six months the collection of the sugar duty. But as far as is known Mr. Carlisle has not said a word. Does he intend to remain mute because the trust, for whose benefit the Treasury is to be robbed, is a Democratic one and because the men engaged in the robbery are Democrats?

PROPOSING TO KILL AND THAN CURE.

A change of front on the silver question appears to be in progress in the office of the St. Louis *Republic*. Not more than two or three weeks ago it stated positively that there is no good ground for supposing that the country can go back to the conditions prevailing previous to 1873, and that it would cause dire disaster to first adopt free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, and then change the ratio on discovering that the step named had landed us in silver monometallism. These may not have been the words used, but their purport was as here stated. Now the same paper gives full indorsement to Bland. It credits him with having suggested the recognition by the Missouri Democratic platform of the rule that the ratio of coinage, to avoid gold monometallism or silver monometallism, must have reference to the relative commercial or exchange value of the two metals. It says Mr. Bland believes that the United States can, with free coinage at 16 to 1, restore bimetallism, but "if summary adoption of that ratio entails business convulsion so surely that ordinary financial intelligence cannot overlook it, the logic of the principle asserted in the Missouri platform is that Mr. Bland will consent to a change of ratio."

Along these lines the *Republic* professes to think the next National Democratic currency plank has been written in Missouri. It says if in January, 1898, which is about the earliest date it can be expected to accomplish practical free coinage, no matter how the elections of 1894 and 1896 may turn, "there is good reason to suppose that bimetallism can be established at the ratio of 16 to 1 the Democratic party will unite with Mr. Bland in demanding that relation of the metals in the free bimetallic coinage of the future." It seems to have little doubt this will eventuate, if the Democrats dominate then, and says: "Whether this principle will be the great issue of 1896 will depend upon whether the opposition is bold enough to throw down a challenge." As nearly as can be made out the "principle" to be fought for is the assertion of the ability of the United States to adopt a ratio for itself, and that it shall be left to the Democrats of the (extreme) West and South to say whether or no the ratio adopted shall be that of 16 to 1, Mr. Bland giving his gracious permission that if deference to their wishes lands the people in general financial ruin another ratio may be adopted.

Notwithstanding the declaration by the *Republic* that these Democrats of the South and (mining States in the) West will demand "no gold monometallism, no silver monometallism," it looks as if that paper is favoring a radical departure from the determination "to insure the *maintenance* of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts," which was insisted on by the Democratic National platform of 1892. It seems to be truckling to the dangerous Bland proposition that after silver monometallism has been adopted and proven to have plunged the country into financial chaos an attempt may be made to remedy the evil. This would not be *maintaining* the parity. It would be monkeying with the currency of the people in a most damaging way and with the lamentable result of inflicting the greatest injury upon the farmers and the laboring classes, who, as truthfully stated in the latest National Democratic platform, are "the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency." If its interpretation of the Missouri platform be correctly understood the *Republic* is in favor of this wicked experimentation with the finances of the American people, and no one needs to doubt that this is the interpretation put upon it by Bland if he is entirely satisfied with that platform, as is stated to be the case by the paper which now is veering round to his defense after having denounced his "policy" as dangerous in the extreme.

CANNOT FORCE BIMETALLISM.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed has been interviewed for a London magazine, which reports him as advocating a freer use of silver and suggesting that an agreement be made among the nations to use silver, discriminating tariff rates to be instituted against those powers or nations which will not consent to use it more largely than now. It is probable that Mr. Reed simply wished to arrest the attention of the British public and cause them to consider the advisability of retreating from their present gold monometallism, but had no idea of this country enforcing a threat. If he has any such notion or thinks it would pay this country to make such a discrimination against Great Britain in case it refuses to do as he suggests he is widely in the wrong.

The proposition, if intended seriously, must be denounced as impracticable. It would cut both ways, and perhaps cut us the more deeply of the two. During each of many years we have sold to England much more products than we have bought from that country, and it is a more important market to us than the United States is to England. Besides, the Britishers could supply themselves with breadstuffs and meats from other sources, if our contributions were cut off, though they might have to pay a little more for them, and even would take our produce in a roundabout way through other countries. We could not afford to fight the law of supply and demand for food, and Mr. Bland is correct in saying that the great agricultural classes of this country never will consent to a tariff war that would close the markets of Europe to our agricultural products.

But Bland talks utter nonsense in saying relative to Mr. Reed's remarks that "if the United States will coin silver this country will force England and other foreign countries to recognize silver," because the English "must sell us their goods, and if we insist on offering them silver it will soon become their interest to make silver valuable." By this he means that if we coin 50 cents' worth of silver into a coin called a dollar and make that our money of ultimate redemption, the British merchant will be compelled to accept it at twice its intrinsic value. English merchants will pay us in silver at its bullion value for all the produce they buy from us, if we want to take pay in that metal, and willingly would ship us all the surplus silver bullion of the world on the same terms. There never has been a time since 1816 that the English would not pay us for everything we had to sell in silver at its full market value, or would not take silver from us at its full market value in payment for their goods. At one time they would give us as much for 15½ ounces of silver as we considered to be worth 16 ounces and now would take all of our 600 millions of silver, with all we could get from Mexico, if we would take their goods in payment. The rate at which they would take that silver would be measured by what they could get for it. They reckon the value of their goods by the gold standard and will take for them as much of the money as any other country on the face of the earth as will buy the amount of gold they count their goods to be worth. If they knew that the United States Government stood ready to redeem in gold at their face value our silver coins they would take them at the said face value, minus the cost of transportation to the place of redemption, but if no such redemption in gold were provided they would take our silver coins only at their commercial value in gold by precisely the same rule that they now receive our gold coins strictly at their bullion value. No law passed by the United States could change this and no international agreement could force a British merchant to sell his goods for less than he rated them to be worth, whether the money of account were gold or silver, copper, nickel, or some other metal—his rating of what the coins were worth would be by reference to what he could buy with those coins.

An international agreement for the use of silver on a ratio that would be satisfactory to the merchants of the nations would be valuable to commerce, and THE TRIBUNE would be glad to see such an agreement arrived at. But the means said to have been proposed by Mr. Reed are not the way to arrive at it, unless, as already intimated, he may have wished to set the Britishers to thinking, and after a pleasant laugh to move towards another international conference. And Bland talks on the subject like a big long-eared donkey, who has not the ghost of a correct idea of political economy or the motives which merchants in any part of the world have in deciding for how much in any named currency they will part with goods they have to sell.

CLEAN UP THE CITY.

There are twenty-five contractors who have contracted to do the scavenger work in the thirty-four wards of the city. These contractors named their own price for doing this work, after taking ample time to consider what was fair compensation. They are paid a sum total of $213,178 for daily service in one ward, bi-weekly in seven wards, and triweekly in others. They were informed at the outset exactly what they were expected to do. The contract states specifically that they "must remove all ashes, garbage, and rubbish of whatsoever kind from all public streets and alleys within the territory for which proposals are to be made and contracts awarded." In order that there might be no mistake, ashes, rubbish, and garbage are clearly explained. The contractor is told just what he must remove and what he need not touch. His duties are defined as clearly as language can express them. As an additional safeguard the Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets and Alley Cleaning is invested with authority to settle all questions which may arise, and in case the contractor fails to do his duty the Superintendent can cause the rubbish and garbage to be removed at the contractor's expense. Thus the Superintendent has ample authority in the premises, and if he fails to exercise it it is clearly within the power and duty of the Mayor to compel him to do so.

The city has paid these contractors regularly and paid them in full. What have they done to earn it? What alleys or streets have they cleaned? Chicago is today probably the dirtiest city in the United States. The condition of its streets and alleys is a public disgrace. Why are these thousands of dollars thrown away? Why are not the contractors made to live up to their contracts? Why does not the Superintendent do his duty? Does he not know these contractors are receiving compensation for services they have not rendered? Why does the Mayor not do his duty? Does he not know that the streets and alleys are not cleaned? When is there to be an end to this disgraceful condition of things?

COLLECT THE COMMISSIONERS' FINES.

A local Democratic paper is unable to see why the fines imposed on the Election Commissioners "should be collected after a review tribunal declared the Commissioners not in contempt." What is pompously called "the review tribunal" was made up of three Judges who stand exactly on the same footing as to jurisdiction that Judge Chetlain does. They are not above him in judicial rank as the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court is. They are simply his equals.

They said that in their opinion Judge Chetlain had no power to require the production of certain ballots and to declare that the Election Commissioners were in contempt because they would not produce them. That is, Judge Sears said so after listening to arguments and without making an investigation for himself into the law to see whether the counsel for the State had been thorough in his researches. The other two Judges concurred willingly in an opinion which released indicted Democratic Election Commissioners. They did not feel called on to look closely into the matter to see whether Judge Sears was right or wrong, but accepted his superficial view of the case.

Judge Chetlain thinks that under the law a grand jury can examine ballots. Some other Judges express a different opinion. The question is not settled by the fact that there are three on one side and one on the other. Judge Chetlain's law is just as good as that of Sears, Tuley, and Adams till the Supreme Court says otherwise. Confident that that court will sustain Judge Chetlain, the Republicans want the contempt case carried up. The Democrats, afraid the three Judges will not be sustained, are averse thereto. They want the great Democratic political machine industry of election frauds to go on undisturbed.

All that has been settled definitely by the three Judges is that the Election Commissioners shall not be put in jail. So solicitous is the law to guard against the possibly unjust imprisonment of a man that it allows a Judge or Judges, as in this case, to liberate from confinement a person who has been imprisoned by the order of a Judge whose jurisdiction is concurrent with their own. But the turning loose of the Commissioners amounts simply to a determination that jail confinement cannot be resorted to as a means of forcing the collection of fines in this particular case.

There are other means of collecting the fines than one which interferes with the personal liberty of the Commissioners. One of them is levying on their goods and chattels. With that mode of constraining the Commissioners the habeas corpus act has nothing to do. If the Commissioners want to stop the collection of executions issued against them they must go into court again. If they get an injunction it can be appealed and thus the case taken to the Supreme Court, where the Democratic politicians, while pretending to have no fears of the result, are most extraordinarily anxious it should not go.

The habeas corpus proceedings went no farther than to discharge the Commissioners from confinement. They are not discharged of their fines till the Judge sitting in the Criminal Court sets them aside or till the Supreme Court decides they were imposed wrongfully. Why are the Election Commissioners and Democratic politicians generally so unwilling to give the Supreme Court an opportunity to decide the question in dispute? Simply because they are afraid the decision would be against them. Issue the executions and force the Commissioners into court once more and have the law of the question settled.

UNAMERICAN SPIRIT.

The foundations of this free republic were set upon man's free moral agency. Labor unions of today deny this inalienable right and teach resistance to it to the death. They seek the establishment of a government that will compel each individual workingman to become a member of a union or starve. The position assumed by the striking miners that they will not return to work until it is conceded that non-union men shall be forever excluded from the mines is no new one, but has been the shibboleth of organized labor for many years. Force is employed to carry out this demand, and men who prefer individual freedom of action to slavery under a walking delegate are beaten into insensibility if not killed outright. Instances of this kind are of recent occurrence in this city and elsewhere.

This spirit was not born in America, but was imported from those countries of Europe where appeal to force is the only recognized arbitrament and where obedience to law is measured by the presence or absence of military. Americans do not take kindly to emasculation of the will, and it is because of this tyranny that native-born citizens seek to find employment for their sons where they can be free to exercise their own inclinations undisturbed by blatant agitators. The true American spirit resents satrapy in employer or employé, and American love of justice condemns interference with the rights, privileges, or property of others. It demands that labor shall be absolutely free to accept or reject a given wage price, and that labor, individual or collective, may leave any service that is oppressive or that is ill requited. But it resents trespass upon the rights of others just as strenuously as it insists upon protection for its own rights. The proletariat of the mines is un-American in that it acknowledges the supremacy of an individual leader whose dictum is supreme and unappealable, even though it demand the taking of lives and the destruction of property. The American spirit intelligently grasps the fact that a business to be profitably conducted must be conducted by intelligent managers, independent of unintelligent interference by those who under no circumstances can possibly have knowledge of its financial operations. When labor demands that employers shall relinquish into its hands this undoubted right, then business is assassinated.

Aliens who fail to apprehend these facts are utterly ignorant of the foundations of free government and are unworthy of citizenship. When they invite force by resorting to force they rush into anarchy. When they insist that a man can only work at such prices as others decide for him they create a despotism worse than any that existed in the dark ages. The man ceases to be an independent citizen and becomes a thrall. He no longer loves his country, but lends himself to disorder, riot, and anarchy.

ON Monday next Oregon will elect a Governor and other State officers as well as two Congressmen. Though Democratic and Prohibition tickets have been nominated it will mainly be a fight between Republicans and Populists. In the last two elections owing to quarrels among themselves the Republicans, while they have elected the rest of their ticket, have lost the Governor. It is to be hoped after their recent experiences with Pennoyer, who is a combination of crank and boor, and who has disgusted even his own party with his follies and absurdities, they will see the necessity of coming together and electing a complete Republican administration. If the people of Oregon have the slightest degree of self-respect or care for ordinary decency they will elect a Republican Governor and end this Pennoyer disgrace.

THE spectacle was afforded last Wednesday for probably the first time in Chicago of heroes of the late war marching in the military procession with their sons and sons' sons. While this was affecting as showing the inexorable march of time and the changes that are inseparable from age, it also conveyed the truth that the patriotism of the sires has been transmitted to the children to the third generation. The latter by joining the veterans in commemoration of the deeds that continue to form one of the proudest epochs in the Nation's history imbibe lessons they can never forget, but which will inspire them in after years to like heroic actions should their country demand their services. They never can forget the elevating impressions of such an occasion. Spectacles such as these are unique and doubtless are peculiar to this country, which is distinctively of the people and for the people. The heritage of freedom given by the Revolutionary fathers has been preserved and handed down unsullied through father and son. Anarchy finds no lodgment in the breasts of the descendants of the veterans. Riot, lawlessness, and intrigue against the free institutions of the land would be resisted by the sons as a disunion rebellion was resisted by the sires in 1861, and the sons' sons are taught the preciousness of liberty and the appreciation of a grateful country in the annual pageant that forms on Michigan avenue. The young people by taking part thus early in this display commit themselves to the cause of their grandsires and will grow up into loyal, true, and brave citizens of the republic. They thus early learn that patriotism is not merely a sentiment but a duty and a necessity to full American citizenship.

A LOCAL Democratic paper hopes that the Senatorial district gerrymander will not be set aside by the Supreme Court because "under the legislative apportionment of 1893 the Democrats on the vote of 1892 should carry thirty-one districts and the Republicans twenty." The Democratic vote on President in 1892 was 426,200 and the Republican vote 399,200. Therefore, under the present apportionment it will take on the average 13,750 Democratic votes to carry a district, while it will take 19,960 Republicans to carry one. That is, the voting power of a Democrat under the Democratic gerrymander is about half as much again as that of a Republican. This is electoral equality with a vengeance. The Democrats say the apportionment of 1882 was a gerrymander. A year and a half ago the Democrats elected a majority of the House members in twenty-seven districts and the Republicans in twenty-four. Under that old apportionment it took 16,630 Republican votes to carry a district and it took 15,700 Democratic votes to do it. Thus it appears the districts under the Republican apportionment of 1882 were so laid out as to give some advantage to the Democrats, for the Republicans had to cast 930 votes more than they did to carry a district. The Democrats have made a gerrymander which will run their advantage up to 6,210 votes in a district. It is no wonder that they are hoping the Supreme Court will not interfere with the rascally plan to put the minority on top of the majority and keep it there.

THE beet sugar industry has become an important one in Nebraska, and the Populist Senator from that State has been in favor of keeping sugar on the free list and of continuing the payment of the bounty of two cents a pound. A good deal of sorghum sugar is made in Kansas and for that reason Senator Peffer is in favor of the sugar bounty. The Democrats seem to have secured at a pretty high price the vote of Senator Allen for their sugar schedule. That is the interpretation put on the action of the Senate Democrats Thursday when they accepted Allen's amendment putting lumber on the free list. The present duty on sawed boards is a dollar a thousand feet. The Wilson bill cut this down a half. The Allen amendment takes off the duty altogether and the competition of Canadian lumber with that of the lumbermen of the South will be very lively. Judging from what the latter have had to say lately on this subject they are afraid of it. That free lumber will be a good thing for Canada no one denies. But Canada is not asked to give anything in return. Apparently all that will be secured in exchange for this amendment will be the vote of Senator Allen for a sugar schedule which will give a trust fifty million dollars. The Populists, like the Democrats, denounce trusts in their party platform, but, like the Democrats, seem to be ready to do them a good turn when they get a chance.

BRECKINRIDGE has declined the invitation to speak at Fulton, Ill., on the Fourth of July on the plea of distance and urgent business. As this plea, however, did not prevent him from speaking in Chicago before the Union League club on Washington's birthday, two or three years ago, it will hardly fill the bill. It is much more likely that apprehensions on his part as to the nature of the welcome which would be extended him by the decent people of Fulton led him to decline the invitation. He probably knew, or, if he did not, he knows now, that the invitation was sent to him by a person or persons so irresponsible and little known that diligent inquiry has failed to locate or identify them. He also knew that he could not go to Fulton and attempt to make a speech without encountering a manifestation of opposition and public condemnation which he would remember to the end of his days. Illinois has no use for this particular specimen of Southern chivalry. Chicago has cast him out, and Fulton would have done the same had he had the effrontery to accept an utterly irresponsible invitation. Fulton has placed itself right on the record by declining to welcome "the most conspicuous example of whitewashed libertinism this generation has seen."

LAST year THE TRIBUNE exposed a concern which called itself "The Guarantee Investment company," but which was nothing but a lottery, with very few prizes for the suckers and great profits for the promoters. The United States authorities looked into the matter. The President of the lottery bond company, a man by the name of McDonald, was indicted, tried before Judge Grosscup, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars and be imprisoned for eleven months. He carried his case up to the Court of Appeals, which handed down a decision day before yesterday affirming that of the District Court. The defendant may apply for a rehearing if he wants to, but the court will not reverse its decision, and he will have to serve out his term. Prior to the time when this fellow McDonald was convicted before Judge Grosscup these lottery bond companies were multiplying in the West. All the "schemers" were starting them. Since that conviction new ones have not been started and the old ones have disappeared. The course of THE TRIBUNE in exposing these frauds and calling on the authorities to suppress them has saved simple-minded Westerners, who would have been taken in by the flattering promises of these bond sharks, a great many thousands of dollars.

IT seems probable now that the Rosebery-Harcourt Ministry will survive the present Parliamentary session, notwithstanding the hostility and treachery of the Redmondites and the occasional backsliding of three or four Welsh members. The government has now obtained control of the entire time of the House of Commons and will put through its budget bill without much trouble. It will doubtless send its registration bill and Welsh disestablishment bill to the House of Lords, where they will either be rejected or emasculated. Mr. Redmond also insists on the passage of the evicted tenants (Irish) bill, which may go through. It will not be passed, however, because of the threats of the Redmondites, who have proved themselves as lacking in patriotism as in good sense. If those hot-headed professional patriots had their way the Tories would have been restored to power over a month ago, and they would thus have the privilege of appointing the Land Commissioners who are to fix the rents of Irish tenants for the next seven years. The terms of the present Commissioners, who are Tories, expire in July. Perhaps Mr. Redmond would have preferred that the landlords should have the appointment of the Commissioners again. The majority of the Irish Nationalist members think differently and have loyally supported the Liberals during the session. It is their support which has kept the ministry in power and which will keep it in power to the end of the session.

THE duty on cotton duck under the present law is 29.61 per cent ad valorem. The Wilson bill lowered the duty to 25 per cent. The Senate compromise bill raises it to 35 per cent, which is much more than the manufacturers ever dared to ask for. It has been suggested that the fact that this article is made chiefly at Baltimore and Wilmington, cities in the welfare of which Senators Gorman and Gray are interested, may have had something to do with this excess of protection. It is more charitable, however, to attribute it to the attempt of free trade Senators to fix up a bill wherein the doctrine of protection is accepted. The Democrats have been insisting that no industry needed protection. The Republicans have contended that different industries needed different degrees of protection, and they have shaped their legislation so as to give each industry just what it required and no more. The Democrats, destitute of that technical knowledge, naturally are at a great disadvantage when they go in for protection, though on a limited scale. Naturally they give in some cases too much protection and in others far too little. They would do better to hand their bill over to the Republicans and let them lick it into shape.

MAYOR HOPKINS insists that Billy O'Brien, Stanley Kunz, Barney McNeill, and half a score of other Democratic County committeemen shall be retired on the 12th inst. and give way to more reputable men. This may be all right, and may be in the interest of purer politics and better government. But what concerns Republicans most about these men is this: The Democratic election judges and clerks in the various wards which they represent on the Democratic committee have been appointed on their recommendation. They are, as might have been expected, suspicious and disreputable. The honest Democrats do not trust them. How then can the Republicans depend on them for an honest count and a fair election? Is it not time under the circumstances to change the plan of selecting the judges and clerks of election? Why should they be appointed on the recommendation of disreputable committeemen? It is to be hoped that the reorganized Election Board will give this matter its closest attention.

M. PAUL BOURGET, the novelist, and M. Sorel, the historical writer, have been elected members of the French Academy as the successors of Taine and Maxime Camp. That Bourget and Sorel should have been deemed worthy to rattle round in the places occupied by Taine and Camp is no more remarkable than that the two men at the head of French fiction, Zola and Daudet, should not be deemed worthy a place among the so-called French "immortals."

No citizens have been more loyal to republican institutions or to the Republican party than the Scandinavians. When the foreign born voters of other nationalities weakened in their allegiance and when some of them went over to the Democracy the Scandinavians have rallied closer around the Republican standard. This has been especially the case in Cook County, where the proportion of Scandinavian voters has been steadily increasing year after year. For nearly half a decade the Scandinavian element has been the recruiting strength of the Republican party. Each year through naturalization many Scandinavian voters have been added to the Republican strength. That loyal element now demands a place of importance on the county ticket and should be accorded it. It will help the Republican ticket if the request is complied with. It will stimulate the Scandinavian naturalization bureaus to fresh efforts and thousands of new voters can be added to the Republican strength. The Scandinavian element can be relied on to be loyal to the Republican party in any event. But justice and gratitude demand that it shall be encouraged.

SEVERAL statements have been made lately as to the late W. W. Danenhower, who died in Washington a few days ago. As Mr. Danenhower's career has considerable local interest attached to it, it is well that they should be made correctly. The deceased was connected with the Chicago *Native Citizen* in 1855-'56 in the capacity of manager. As its name indicates, it was a Know-Nothing organ, and it flourished during a brief period. It was principally owned by Gen. S. B. Buckner, afterwards in the Confederate service and Governor of Kentucky. Its leading editors were Washington Wright and W. S. Merriam, the former from California and the latter from Troy, N. Y. The paper led a sort of struggling existence. Its composing room was in one place, its business office in another, and its editorial rooms in still another, and it was printed in the office of the *Democratic Press*. Its existence in the year 1856 depended upon the nomination of George Law by the Native American National convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Law failed to get the nomination. The Native American party speedily went to pieces, and before the close of the year the *Democratic Press* seized the forms of the *Citizen* for debt and it died insolvent. Mr. Danenhower shortly after removed to Washington, and for many years was connected with the Treasury Department.

CARELESS proofreading yesterday made it appear that the Rock Island railroad was engaged in rainmaking experiments at Mankato, Minn. It should have read Mankato, Kas.

THE exciting scenes in Chicago harbor and along the lake front during the recent severe storm are well depicted in an admirable full-page sketch contributed to *Harper's Weekly* by G. A. Coffin, one of THE TRIBUNE'S staff of artists.

THERE has been a split in Commodore Kelly's industrial navy, but the Commodore retains the commissary boat and the cash, and if he can dodge the officers of the law who are after him he has nothing to fear.

THERE should be no hesitation on the part of the Lincoln Park Commissioners in doing the Johnny Handsome thing to that bassoon.

THE "Great Unknown," otherwise Bozzaroo, appears to have retired to private life. It is feared he has abandoned the Cause and gone to work.

THE Senate's investigation of the sugar trust stories is not resulting in much that is of importance, all the newspaper correspondents who are examined declining to give the names of their informants on the ground that to do so would be a breach of confidence. One correspondent, he of the Philadelphia *Press*, who is among all the New York city contributors to the papers of other cities probably the most indefatigable and indiscriminate dealer in "rumors," gives this account of what he learned at the National Republican headquarters in the campaign of 1892:

I was at the Republican headquarters a great deal during the campaign, and saw a good many people, and it is impossible for me to identify the people who told me particular things. But I do remember this. Somebody told me that Mr. James J. Belden, now a member of Congress from Syracuse, N. Y., had with him at the Republican headquarters a gentleman connected with the sugar trust. At that time the trust had given to the Republicans $25,000, I think, as a first subscription, if I remember aright, and they wanted more, and subsequently there was $15,000 more raised, which made $40,000. This gentleman of the sugar trust—I am not sure who it was; my impression is that it was Mr. Searles, as he is the only Republican in the trust—said, in the presence of Mr. Belden: "We have given $25,000 or $300,000 to the Democratic campaign." I do not say that it was Mr. Searles; it was a conjecture of mine, because he was a prominent Republican. I do not remember any other Republican in the trust.

WATERMELONS were in the market yesterday. The sight of them added perceptibly to that chilly feeling.

A SENATE set upon by a Hill cannot be hid.

THEY are trying to get Coxey and Browne out of jail on a writ of habeas corpus. What Browne's corpus needs is a bath.

BURN your garbage, but roast your scavenger contractor.

IT is a long loan that has no returning.

THIS is a Field day at Jackson Park.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Aqueous.

"Them's my sediments," said the hydrant water, as it went through the filter and came out on the other side. "I hope I make myself clear."

Another Theory.

"We learn that Adam's fall," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "had something to do with forbidden fruit. Can any of you tell me what Adam did with that fruit?"

"Did he throw the peeling on the sidewalk?" hasarded a fair-haired little boy, deeply interested.

Unable to Negotiate.

"You've taken up all of my time you're going to," said the woman at the kitchen door, wrathfully. "I've told you I don't want any pins, towels, soap, lead pencils, stove blacking, combs, or tin spoons. I'll give you just ten seconds to get away from here!"

"That reminds me, ma'am," said the peddler, opening his package again, "that I've got a little arrangement here for the accurate measurement of time, so you don't have to guess at it. It's generally used in boiling eggs and cocoats, as you see, of a little glass filled at each end with sand, which you simply inverting runs slowly through the wasp-waist in the center down to the other end, reristering accurately each and every time you use it and allowing about three minutes and twenty seconds for the boiling of an egg, which, as you know, is about the proper time if the water is boiling when the egg is put in, unless you want the egg boiled hard, and every authority on wholesome diet will tell you, madam, that hard-boiled eggs is unwholesome, causing indigestion and sometimes redness of the nose, for which there is no cosmetic that will——"

By active exertions he managed to reach the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of boiling water got there.

PERSONALS.

Senator Gorman's physician has forbidden him to meddle with tariff matters and to keep perfectly quiet. Uncle Sam should engage that doctor for the whole Senate.

Count George Szirmey, who claims to be the son of a powerful and wealthy Austrian nobleman, whose estates were squandered by the trustees while he was in his minority, is picking slate in a coal breaker at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for 60 cents a day.

Dr. Edward Nettleship, it is said, will receive 2,000 guineas ($10,000) for his operation on Mr. Gladstone's eye. Moreover, he is almost certain to become the fashionable physician of London, and it is not unlikely that he will be made a Baronet.

Senator Dolph is an enthusiastic stamp collector. He has an album filled with choice stamps and is still at work. Besides being a collector of rare stamps he collects old stamps. He has interested all of his colleagues on the Republican side in the work and they cut off the stamps from all their letters and keep them for him.

Susan B. Anthony is just as keen and quick-witted now as she was thirty years ago, when Horace Greeley said to her: "The ballot and the bullet go together. You woman say you want to vote; are you ready to fight, too?" "Yes, Mr. Greeley," said Miss Anthony, "we are ready to fight at the point of the goose quill, the way you always have."

President Cleveland is to have a new honor proffered to him. His fame as a nimrod and fisherman has gone abroad and reached the French societies for athletics, under whose auspices an international athletic congress is to be held in June in Paris. The Commissioners of this congress have decided to invite President Cleveland to act as one of the patrons of this event and become associated with "the Prince of Wales, King of Greece, and several other royal personages," who have kindly consented to act in that capacity.

CURRENT NOTES.

The greatest organ in the world with no stops—woman's voice.—*Lowell Courier.*

What is needed in the

STRIKE HURTS TRADE

BUSINESS SHOWS THE EFFECTS OF MINING TROUBLES.

It Is a Cheering Sign, However, That in Finished Business, Represented by Clearings and Railway Tonnage, the Decrease Is Less than Might Have Been Expected — Inchoate Business Shows an Actual Decrease—Stoppage of Industries Continues.

NEW YORK, June 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

It is a sign of cheering import that in finished business, represented by clearings and railway tonnage, there has been less decrease since the strike began than might have been expected. But in inchoate business, the orders which start the wheels, to result in tonnage and payment weeks or months later, there seems to be an actual decrease. Meanwhile the consequent interruption of traffic and industry increases. The stoppage of iron furnaces between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River has become complete and a great number of concerns manufacturing iron, and others requiring soft coal or coke for fuel, have been forced to stop. Business cannot increase in volume under such circumstances, and yet payments through all clearing-houses for the week show a decrease of only 20.8 per cent compared with last year.

Though a large number of works are idle the demand for products is not what might be expected either in volume or in urgency. The output of iron and steel has been suddenly and sharply reduced, but the reduced supply seems about as sufficient for the demand as it was a month ago except in Bessemer. Sales of small lots of Bessemer pig at places as distant as West Troy and Duluth for transportation to the Carnegie works near Pittsburg disclose how completely stocks are exhausted, and sales for delivery in July and August at $11 to $11.15, a price $1.50 higher than prevailed a few weeks ago, indicate belief that the termination of the strike will not soon bring back the old prices. But for most products, notwithstanding the interruption, the demand is unexpectedly narrow, and buyers feel that the present advance is but temporary. Shipments of boots and shoes for the week and for the last four weeks are a little larger than a year ago, and there are orders for some staple products to warrant work for some time to come, but many factories are discharging cutters or otherwise reducing hands, because their orders do not justify hope of running much longer.

Sales of wool at three chief markets have been 3,584,000 pounds for the week, against 2,760,000 last year, about 6,000,000 per week being required from those markets for a full supply. New fine territory and Texas wool has sold at 8 to 9 cents and 30 to 32 cents, cleaned appears to be about the ruling prices, but at Boston demoralization makes prices nominal.

Again the lowest price ever recorded has been made for cash wheat, 66¼ cents at New York, against 75 cents a year ago, while the average in May, 1892, was 90 cents, and in April, 1891, $1.18¼. Western receipts are naturally small, only 1,358,864 bushels for the week, against 2,919,599 last year, but Atlantic exports were only 807,800 bushels against 2,241,010 last year. Corn is stronger, with exports about half as large as a year ago, and the unfavorable outlook for oats results in a higher price. Pork products are weak, with continuing large receipts. Cotton has varied little, though receipts from plantations have fallen off, for stocks in sight are very large, a new crop, for which prospects are decidedly good, is drawing near, and the demand for goods is uncertain.

Liabilities reported in failures for the fourth week of May were $2,593,087, and for four weeks ending May 24, $11,391,042, of which $4,445,605 were of manufacturing and $5,806,891 of trading concerns. Reports yet to come in may increase the aggregate to $14,000,000 for the month. Failures this week have been 1,263 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 21 last year. Only two failures, both banking, are for $100,000 or more.

BANK CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

Chicago shows a Decrease from Last Year of 19.3 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

City.	Clearings.	Per cent. inc.	Per cent. dec.
New York	$ 382,240,771	.....	21.8
Chicago	68,720,640	.....	19.3
Boston, Mass.	63,000,860	.....	15.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	42,965,676	.....	28.9
St. Louis, Mo.	19,004,338	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal	11,141,670	.....	18.3
Baltimore, Md.	11,443,525	.....	15.8
Pittsburg, Pa.	10,213,072	.....	9.6
Cincinnati, O.	9,978,000	.....	12.6
Kansas City, Mo.	7,362,784	.....	18.8
New Orleans, La.	5,720,160	.....	31.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,927,100	.....	61.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,026,402	.....	41.5
Detroit, Mich.	4,152,271	.....	24.8
Louisville, Ky.	4,890,993	.....	14.9
Minneapolis, Minn	4,168,611	.....	28.7
Omaha, Neb.	4,113,836	.....	27.3
Providence, R. I.	3,312,000	.....	26.8
Cleveland, O.	3,503,599	.....	29.1
Houston, Tex.	2,674,830	.....	33.0
St. Paul, Minn.	2,859,710	.....	32.3
Denver, Colo.	2,470,100	.....	35.0
Columbus, O.	2,842,154	.....	22.4
Hartford, Conn.	2,904,900	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	1,388,688	.....	26.8
Washington, D. C.	1,837,479	9.8	.....
Duluth, Minn.	1,290,831	.....	26.8
Dallas, Tex.	1,561,868	.....	18.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,341,280	.....	22.4
Peoria, Ill.	1,463,031	.....	10.2
Memphis, Tenn.	1,931,650	33.1	.....
Portland, Ore.	656,201	.....	53.8
Rochester, N. Y.	1,179,056	.....	9.1
New Haven, Conn	998,390	.....	14.3
Savannah, Ga.	1,422,502	25.7	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,040,195	.....	14.0
Worcester, Mass.	893,650	.....	16.0
Portland, Me.	861,158	.....	17.4
Atlanta, Ga.	783,827	.....	16.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,151,316	24.2	.....
Waco, Tex.	750,400	.....	28.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	597,322	.....	34.3
Des Moines, Ia.	931,332	36.7	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	589,008	.....	33.3
Seattle, Wash.	353,946	.....	61.3
Lowell, Mass.	415,520	.....	24.9
Wilmington, Del.	625,776	.....	16.8
Norfolk, Va.	867,510	6.8	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	557,605	.....	24.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	655,235	2.9	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	467,380	.....	25.8
Saginaw, Mich.	226,122	.....	28.4
Spokane, Wash.	236,324	.....	61.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	298,088	.....	14.1
Lincoln, Neb.	391,026	.....	8.6
New Bedford, Mass.	278,416	.....	24.2
Wichita, Kas.	270,553	.....	41.8
Birmingham, Ala.	307,423	.....	30.6
Topeka, Kas.	310,052	.....	24.9
Lexington, Ky.	249,795	.....	1.2
Binghamton, N. Y.	259,400	.....	1.5
Emporia, Kas.	67,408	6.1	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	184,979	.....	27.3
*Fall River, Mass.	535,848	.....	36.6
*Akron, O.	360,234	.....	50.2
*Springfield, O.	107,675	.....	45.9
*Canton, O.	127,993	2.4	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	110,885	.....	9.6
*Fremont, Neb.	81,849	.....	81.9
*Hastings, Neb.	98,515	40.0	.....
*Chattanooga, Tenn.	155,191	.....	56.8
*Fargo, N. D.	108,119	.....	.....
*Nashville, Tenn.	704,565	.....	15.8
*Galveston, Tex.	3,051,110	.....	19.8
Salt Lake City, U.	852,337	.....	22.1
*Scranton, Pa.	566 610	.....	.....
Helena, Mont.	459,928	.....	35.0
Totals U. S.	$ 711,060,979	.....	21.1
Exclusive of New York	328,820,208	.....	20.3
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 9,372,788	.....	12.9
Toronto	5,189,000	.....	8.9
Halifax	1,014,529	.....	4.2
Hamilton	659,006	.....	18.0
*Winnipeg	760,532	.....	.....
Totals	$ 16,235,917	.....	11.0

*Not included in total.

WALL STREET WAITS ON CONGRESS.

Fate of the Sugar Schedule to Decide the Market's Tendency.

NEW YORK, June 1.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say:

Wall street apparently regards the fate of the sugar schedule of the Senate tariff bill as likely to decide the immediate tendency of speculative values. The prospect of a prolonged debate and the uncertainty regarding the outcome have repressed activity and created an excessively dull and waiting tone. The continuance of the bituminous coal-miners' strike and the shipment of some $4,250,000 more gold to Europe, in the face of a weaker exchange market, have been no less ineffective than the settlement of the railroad rate war in the West and the outbreak of a similar disturbance in the South. The holiday on Memorial day was apparently welcomed by the street as a respite from an unprofitable state of affairs. Europe has limited its participation to very limited purchases and the public is absolutely out of the market. This attitude, however, simply reflects the indisposition of the larger professional operators to take any active part in the market while there is such uncertainty as to whether the adoption of the sugar schedule will encourage a rally or its rejection furnish occasion for a depression. The trading has consequently consisted of an exchange of contracts between board-room brokers, the only feature being the apparent care taken by the manipulators of sugar stock to suppress any decided movement in that pivotal security.

The decidedly unfavorable condition of general trade reported last week continues without material improvement. Continued delay of tariff legislation prolongs the stifling effect of wholesale business. The great coal strike continues without sign of early improvement, no concession having been made by either side. More mills, factories, and furnaces have closed their doors for want of fuel. The pig-iron industry in the Central and Western States is practically at a standstill for want of soft coal or coke. At Pittsburg and vicinity the scarcity of fuel has greatly stagnated business. There are no new labor strikes of importance to record, but almost all of those previously reported are in existence. The favorable features come from Duluth, Omaha, Augusta, Ga., and Jacksonville. Stimulation of trade at the Lake Superior port is largely due to the rapid shipments of bituminous coal which has been accumulated, while needed rains throughout Nebraska have improved that State's crop prospects and caused more active purchases from Omaha jobbers. Augusta, Ga., reports a gain in the volume of business compared with the last three weeks, and that cotton manufacturers have orders ahead and are running on full time, while needed rains throughout the Florida vegetable districts have stimulated demand, so that Jacksonville trade is brisk.

At most Western cities there has been practically no change from the depression of the last week. Concessions in prices for wool for future delivery fail to secure purchasers from New England manufacturers. Shipments of shoes from Boston have increased, and are about equal to those of a year ago, and cotton goods mills, where not affected by the strikes, are running on full time, but at cut prices. Philadelphia textile manufacturers are operating from 50 to 75 per cent of their plants, but on orders only. At Baltimore salesmen report orders fairly frequent but of smaller volume than heretofore.

The price movement in various staples continues the record of last week and week before with concessions in quotations for wool, cotton goods, cattle, wheat, pork, and coffee, and moderate advances for oats and lard. Steel billets, bituminous and anthracite, and Bessemer pig-iron advanced owing to scarcity of fuel.

Crops Damaged in Kentucky.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., June 1.—Frost in this section last night did immense damage to gardens and growing corn. The wheat crop is also injured.

British Preponderance in World's Shipping

CHICAGO, May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE prints an item crediting Great Britain with owning "more than one-third of the shipping of the world—14,971 out of 42,257 vessels." The average British vessel measures 1,240 tons; the average vessel of all other nations but 758 tons. In 1891 the writer computed the proportion of British tonnage at 52.3 per cent of all the world. It pays 60 per cent of the tonnage tax collected from shipping in our foreign trade. Its share of the tonnage in the foreign trade of the Port of New York, where more than three-fourths of our foreign trade is transacted, is 52 per cent; and of the foreign tonnage trading at New York it shares 55.5 per cent. British shipping in the foreign trade of Great Britain finds 20 per cent of its employment in the commerce of the country hated for the passage of the McKinley bill. Under the benefit of British tonnage that in 1815 Congress began the stripping off of ship protection, reversing the policy of the founders of our government, and substituting a free shipping policy suggested by British statesmen. Maritime reciprocity "was the high sounding name given to the new policy. Its object on the part of Great Britain was the same as the prohibitory navigation laws. This was stated by Huskisson, the great free trade Secretary of the Board of Trade, in a speech in Parliament, as intended not only "to create a British mercantain a great merchant marine," but "to prevent other nations from engrossing too large a proportion of the navigation of the rest of the world." The scheme of "reciprocity" in shipping has well answered its (British) intention. When it was fully adopted in 1828 American shipping carried 90 per cent of our foreign commerce, then done principally with Europe. Now our carriage in the trade with Europe is a single notch above zero. The British colonies in 1890 had three-fourths the tonnage of the United States. The proportion under the principal flags was as follows:

	Per cent.
British (U. K.)	46.23
British colonies	6.11
British total	52.34
American	8.22
Norwegian	7.19
German	7.07
French	4.71
Italian	3.88

WILLIAM W. BATES.

A Correspondent's Sensible Suggestion.

CHICAGO, May 29.—To the public: The time has come for a cool consideration of the existing questions of the day and it would be well for all who have the interests of our country at heart to give a few hours of their time each week to try to check the revolutionary sentiments which have taken hold of the toiling masses. The numerous strikes and mobs are the results of things without sense or meaning, just at the wrong moment, is alarming, which adds flame to the already disturbed condition of our Nation.

Large mooting bodies of disaffected men, no matter what their purpose or mission may be, create apprehension even while under control, and their presence is a constant menace to the peace and well-being of all. At no time more than at the present in the history of our beloved country should the various "isms" and "ects," and those who belong to them, practice the teachings of the God-Man and love their neighbor as themselves. Every lover of liberty and believer in a republic sorrows in silence at the attempt made to create religious strife by the questions proposed to the Congress of the Nation should be free for discussion in a cool and calm manner.

To solve the existing labor and financial problems confronting us requires all the time and patience of a patriotic people, so that the dissatisfaction existing may be remedied and our country once more placed on a prosperous footing, and that every class of people within its bounds may enjoy the fruits of their labor in peace and harmony. Therefore I appeal to all, no matter in what station of life, to discuss these questions in the family circle and try to eradicate the existing evils by your presence at public gatherings where questions so important are discussed.

If each of you will take proper interest in the management of our municipal government affairs the so-called vicious element of the population, which is condemned, would be relegated to the rear and the possibilities of any such spectacle as we now witness in the various parts of the Union would have no claim for existence. Now, through your personal endeavors and usefulness stimulate those around you to hunt and create new conditions that will bring prosperity not only to yourself but to all. The croakers and calamity howlers should be treated with silent contempt and the mark of Cain branded on them, as they are the true enemies of "Old Glory." BEN ADHEM.

The Unpopular Income Tax Rider.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): The Democrats in the Senate should be made to understand that they cannot force the infernal Populist rider through with impunity. Senator Gorman's apology for it as "an emergency tax" is ridiculous. Everybody knows there is not the slightest necessity or occasion for it as a revenue measure. Its imposition is wholly unnecessary and would be purely gratuitous. To force it upon the country would be an inexcusable outrage, since before being needless it is unjust, un-American, offensive, and intolerable. The people of the country repudiated it when they blotted it from their statute books years ago. They condemned it when they repudiated at the last election the Populist coterie, who alone proposed it. Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans dared to countenance it in their party platforms. Neither can vote for it now without violating the principles and betraying the pledges of their party.

The Income Tax Abomination.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): The people have already seen the "actual workings" of the abomination. It was tried as a war necessity, and its last years, as Mr. Thomas G. Shearman aptly puts it, "were a carnival of fraud, perjury, and blackmail."

The people have already "passed upon it," too. They passed upon it when they voted down the Populists who proposed it, and they have passed upon it by the widespread popular protest which its proposed imposition has called forth.

The only thing that remains for the people to pass upon is the party which forces the infamy upon the country, and this they will do with a promptness and emphasis which the Democrats will never forget.

Fishing for Suckers, Not Sharks.

New York *Press*: This government is being victimized in Central America by a combination of British duplicity and Nicaraguan treachery, but the fact doesn't appear to worry Mr. Cleveland or Secretary Gresham in the slightest degree. These gentlemen, having other fish to fry, are supremely indifferent to the land sharks now seeking to monopolize the Central American territory.

Gorman's Comprehensive Platform.

New York *Press*: At last Senator Gorman's position is made clear. He has veneration for the principles of the Democracy, contempt for its policy, admiration for what it ought to do, loathing for what it has done, and obedience to its bosses so long as he can be one of them. Mr. Gorman's platform, it will be observed, covers the whole ground and laps over the edges.

RAILROADS MAY POOL

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

House Committee Makes Its Report—Would Remove the Motive for Discrimination—Powers of the Commission Increased—Railroads Fail to Keep Passenger and Freight Agreements and a Rate War May Follow—E. Ellery Anderson Resigns as Receiver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—After an investigation of the subject of railroad pooling, extending through all of this Congress, the House Committee on Commerce has reported the bill of which Representative Patterson of Tennessee is the author, to radically modify the anti-pooling section of the Interstate commerce act. The proposed system, which permits pooling under certain restrictions and under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has the support of a majority of the Commissioners as well as of prominent railroad men who know of its provisions. An amended law on the lines laid down by Representative Patterson was favored by resolutions of the recent convention of State Railroad Commissioners held in Washington. The report from the committee has been submitted to the House by Mr. Patterson. It states there has been shown a consensus of opinion on the part of the State Commissioners and the Inter-State Commerce Commission to permit competing roads to enter into contracts for a division of their gross earnings under safeguards.

It is held that if the companies were receiving the published rates approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission they would be comparatively prosperous. By rebates, drawbacks, and other devices, the large shippers are reimbursed, while small shippers are required to pay the published rates. Thus, it is held, the railroads are impoverished, the public injured, destruction of small enterprises and discouragement of individual efforts brought about. A system by which competing railroads may divide their earnings, says the report, would remove the motive for discrimination, so that large and small shippers would fare alike. Passenger and freight rates are shown to be lower in the United States than any other country; 35 per cent below those of Great Britain, with even greater disparity between this country and continental European nations. Extortion by pooling contracts is held to be the danger to be avoided, and Mr. Patterson argues that natural causes exert a powerful influence to make rates reasonably competitive between localities, between systems of railroad not party to contracts, and with rivers, lakes, canals, and coastwise currents of commerce.

The report shows the bill materially enlarges the jurisdiction and powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. If the commission determines that a contract results in discrimination or violation of the law it is clothed with power to disapprove, whereupon the contract ceases to be lawful and enforceable. All the parties are relegated to the law as it now is and are required to observe it. From an order disapproving a contract an appeal lies to a United States Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court, but the practical effect of the bill will be to place the contracts under the control of the commission with the approval of the Supreme Court to create what are pending contracts are unlawful and unenforceable. This bill makes shippers alone punishable for frauds against the companies by means of false bills or otherwise, while the corporations, instead of their officers or agents, are to be punished for infractions of the law by means of false backs or otherwise, made by their agents, whether authorized by the companies or not. Violations of the law are made punishable by fines not exceeding $5,000 for each offense. Contracts or agreements between railroads or certified copies must be filed with the commission and made public records, to be competent evidence in judicial proceedings. Procedure under the bill is materially changed. Circuit courts are required to give cases from the commission precedence over all others and the Supreme Court to advance them as it does cases in which the government is a party. All evidence taken before the commission is to be filed as evidence for the court, and if more evidence is needed it is to be taken by the commission. In this way the court decides on the exact case certified.

EASTERN TRUNK LINES WITHDRAW.

Failed to Stand by the Proposition Adopted at the Joint Conference.

When the joint conference of freight traffic officials of Eastern and Western roads adjourned Thursday it was believed the controversy regarding through freight rates between Eastern and Western points had been practically settled. Commissioner Blanchard's proposition for the adjustment of the trouble had been accepted by all the Western lines, and all that was wanted to make the agreement binding was the concurrence of the Eastern trunk lines. Great was the surprise, therefore, when at the meeting yesterday afternoon the Eastern lines reported that they were not yet ready to accept the agreement. The celerity with which the Western roads accepted Mr. Blanchard's proposition seems to have created the idea in the minds of the Eastern officials that they might have had more concessions from the Western roads if they had only made the effort. The Western officials say that they do not care whether the Eastern roads agree to a settlement or not. A meeting of the joint committee is to be held in New York next week to give the subject further consideration.

PASSENGER RATE WAR IMPENDING.

Western Roads Do Not Observe the New Excursion Agreement.

Another passenger rate war between the Western roads is likely to be inaugurated at any moment. The trouble is caused by the failure of several roads to comply with the agreement made a few days ago regulating rates for meetings and conventions of different organizations in various parts of the country during the summer. No sooner had the agreement been adopted than some of the roads started on a rate-cutting crusade with greater vim and energy than ever before. Arrangements have been made since then with various organizations at such rates and conditions as will play sad havoc with the revenues of the roads. The impression prevails that a conspiracy has been entered into by some of the Western roads with a view of depriving the other lines of a fair proportion of the business. It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the "Clover Leaf" (Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road) had made contracts to take people to the Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland, July 11 to 15 inclusive, at $24.75 from Kansas City to Cleveland and return, that rate to include sleeping cars, meals, lodging, steamboat excursions, etc. As the Western terminus of the Clover Leaf is at St. Louis, much curiosity was manifested as to which one of the Western lines between St. Louis and Kansas City had joined the "Clover Leaf" in making this cut rate. It transpired yesterday that the Burlington is side partner of the "Clover Leaf."

To add fuel to the fire it was discovered yesterday that the Pan-Handle and Burlington had perfected arrangements to take Mystic Shriners from Cincinnati to Denver and return at $44, tickets to be good for sixty days. In that rate is included sleeping car berth, hotel accommodations for three days at Denver at Brown's Palace Hotel, and other privileges. Extra allowance is made for those who do not wish to avail themselves of the hotel accommodations. Other roads, it is claimed, have made contracts at equally liberal conditions for meetings and conventions of other organizations. The Union Pacific and its Eastern connections, it is said, have not withdrawn the offer of free side-trips from Denver to various points in the Rocky Mountains as they agreed to do at last Tuesday's meeting.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific claim they acted in good faith when they signed the agreement for the regulation of the excursion business and they are determined now to get revenge for what they term the deceit practiced upon them. It is safe to say that within a day or two the excursion rate from Chicago to Denver and return will come down to $20 for the round trip. The one-way rate from Chicago to Denver will probably be reduced to $10 or $11 and these reductions will also apply from St. Louis.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has no doubt come to the conclusion that many of the roads did not propose to carry out the agreement they entered into. A day or two ago he issued a circular to the General Passenger Agents of the various roads, in which he said that in view of the situation which has prevailed for several weeks past, as affecting these excursion rates and the various accusations which have been made concerning alleged contracts, promises, or special inducements, as affecting this business, it is not unlikely that some lines may feel that it will be difficult for all lines to absolutely cancel everything in the way of a special inducement that may have been offered or suggested at a time when there was an uncertainty as to whether there would be any concerted action on these matters. Mr. Caldwell, therefore, assumes that more or less suspicion exists between lines, as to the carrying out in good faith of the pledges made at the recent mass-meeting, that lines will watch each other very closely, and some may possibly be inclined to take radical action in the meeting of anything which may be construed as unfair or in the nature of bad faith on the part of their competitors.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

New Company Organized and It with Other Lines Joins Issues.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—Articles of incorporation were today filed with the Secretary of State for the organization of the Toledo, Charleston and St. Louis railroad company, which is to run from Eugene, Ind., southwest to East St. Louis. The principal office is to be in Charleston, Ill., and the capital stock is $4,472,500. The incorporators are: James M. Quigley of New York; Eli Wiley, Henry A. Neal, A. H. Chapman, Isaiah H. Johnson, James A. McConnell, William R. Patton, and W. E. McCrary of Charleston. The first Board of Directors are: Robert G. Ingersoll and James M. Quigley of New York; William R. Patton, Henry A. Neal, and A. H. Chapman of Charleston, Ill.

Articles of consolidation were today filed with the Secretary of State by the following railroad companies: The Bluffton, Kokomo and Southwestern railroad company, running from Eugene, Ind., to Decatur; the Toledo, Dupont and Western railroad company, running from Wilshire, O., to Toledo, O.; and the Toledo, Charleston and St. Louis railroad company, running from Eugene, Ind., to East St. Louis.

The consolidated lines are to be known as the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company, and for the purpose of broadening the gauge, furnishing motor power, paying debts, etc., may issue $5,800,000 par value preferred stock, also $9,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, providing for further issue of not exceeding $800,000 at the rate of $20,000 per mile on new tracks and broadening gauge between Dupont, O., and Decatur, Ind.; the consolidated road to be known as the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad company, with a capital stock of $18,000,000, of which $5,805,000 is to be 4 per cent preferred coupon convertible stock and $12,250,000 common stock. The members of the first Board of Directors are James M. Quigley, Isaac W. White, and Robert G. Ingersoll, New York; Clarence Brown, Frederick, L. Geddes, and Charles L. Lace, Toledo, O.; Henry A. Neal, A. M. Chapman, and William R. Patton, Charleston, Ill.; George L. Bradbury, William S. Bush, Henry C. Parker, and Oscar W. Roll of Peoria. The officers are James M. Quigley, President; Isaac W. White, Secretary and Treasurer. The principal office of the consolidated roads will be at Toledo, O.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL EARNINGS.

Receivers Whitcomb and Morris File Their Report for January and February.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The report of the business done by the Wisconsin Central railroad company and the Wisconsin Central company for the months of January and February was filed in the United States Court today by Receivers H. F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris. In January the receipts of the Wisconsin Central railroad company were $172,341.78, to which is added a balance of $179,946.94, brought over from December, making the total $352,288.72. The disbursements for the same month amounted to $198,818.25, of which $64,521.46 was paid to the men in wages, leaving a balance of $153,460.47 to be carried to February. For the month of February the receipts, including the January balance, amounted to $336,014.02. The disbursements amounted to $237,538.39, leaving a balance of $98,475.73. The report for the Wisconsin Central company shows that the receipts for January were $281,216.92, to which was added a balance of $6,564.95, making a grand total of $287,781.87. The disbursements in the same month amounted to $274,573.72, leaving a balance of $13,208.41. In February the receipts with the January balance were $287,168.16, and the disbursements $288,492.63, leaving a balance of $8,675.53 to be carried over to the March account.

Receiver Anderson Resigns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—E. Ellery Anderson of New York today filed in the United States Court his resignation as one of the receivers of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway company. He said there was no further necessity for two receivers, as the plans for the foreclosure and reorganization of the road have been definitely settled and funds provided for its reconstruction; that C. H. Bosworth, the other receiver, has been the first practically in charge of the affairs of the road and that he should be continued in full charge in accordance with the wishes of the committee of bondholders. Under this assumption and resignation and entered an order continuing C. H. Bosworth as sole receiver of the road from this date.

Change of Time on the Northwestern.

Important changes in the time schedules of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad will go into effect June 10. The running time of the train leaving Chicago at 3 p. m. will be materially reduced. This train will reach Milwaukee at 6 p. m., making the time in two hours, which is the fastest that has ever been made between Chicago and Milwaukee by passenger trains on regular schedules. The connections that this train will make at Milwaukee will materially reduce the present running time between Chicago and Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and the entire Fox River territory.

Railway Notes.

Net earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the month of April, 1894, decreased $42,102 and for the ten months ending April 30, 1894, the decrease amounts to $823,500.

Never before since the organization of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association has such demoralization existed in freight rates between Southern points than at the present. The association agreement is entirely ignored by the various roads in the South and rates are being cut to such an extent as to play havoc with the revenues.

LET US ALL BLUSH.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: Any American who desires to blush has only to recall the suit which has been brought by the Republic of France against the World's Columbian Exposition. That $71,000 ought to have been paid long ago.

Philadelphia *Press*: One hundred thousand dollars is a pretty good price to pay for red tape, but that is what France will compel the Columbian Exposition to pay for some of its exhibits destroyed by fire in combination with idiotic enforcement of foolish laws.

Madison *Journal*: It is mighty peculiar that Chicago should have expended $20,000,000 or so for the glory of the World's Fair to allow Old Man Higinbotham to disgrace Chicago and the nation by compelling France to go into court to collect a just claim for $70,000.

New York *Press*: The suit brought by the French Republic against the World's Columbian Exposition for $100,000 damages inflicted upon the exhibits of France by the big fire in the main building is a courageous but unpromising undertaking. There is no more juice in that lemon.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: The World's Fair Commission will probably confess judgment in that suit for $100,000 damages instituted by the French Government for goods destroyed or damaged by fire in the Manufactures Building. In the matter of assets the concern ought to be law proof by this time.

Cleveland *Leader*: Chicago did nobly, as a rule, with the great enterprise of 1893, but there have been a few glaring instances of a spirit which was unworthy of the Columbian Exposition and of the American people. Of these the treatment of the claim of the French exhibitors who suffered loss in the fire of last winter has been the worst.

Kansas City *Journal*: There was no excuse for delay in a case so plain and easy of adjustment. But the right thing was not done, and the French Government has found it necessary to bring suit. This is mortifying, not only to Chicago, but to the whole country. Settlement should be made without further delay and without any court action, and it should be accompanied with suitable and ample apologies.

PRAISE BY ENGLAND.

ROYAL COMMISSION LAUDS THE FAIR IN ITS REPORT.

In an Interesting Account of the Exposition the Statement Is Made That the Fair Was the Most Magnificent Since That Held in London in 1851—Good Results Are Claimed for the Exhibiters from England—The Eastern States Are Blamed for Europe's False Impression.

London *Standard*, May 18: The report of the Royal Commission appointed to undertake the organization of the British section of the Chicago Exhibition of 1893 has been drawn up and signed, and is published in extenso by the Society of Arts today. The document bears the seal of the society, whose council constituted the commission, and is attested by the signature of Sir Richard Webster, the Chairman of the council, together with that of Sir H. Trueman Wood, the Secretary. A very able and interesting account is given not only of the British section itself but of the general features of the Exhibition. In many respects the "World's Fair" at Chicago was ill-managed, and in some things it was eminently unlucky. Faults are not hidden by the report of the commission, and at the same time the excellences of the undertaking are freely and sympathetically acknowledged. The Chicago Exposition is pronounced to have been not merely the largest but certainly the most magnificent Exhibition since the first great instance of the kind in 1851. "Criticism of many shortcomings," it is said, "would be easy enough," but after all faults have been found the verdict arrived at is that the great enterprise of 1893, by which Chicago rendered itself famous, "was courageous in its inception, splendid in its execution, and successful in its result." Europe, it is declared, failed to appreciate the Exhibition at its proper value. A kind of preliminary interest was excited, but this died away when it ought to have culminated in a certain amount of enthusiasm. The incomplete condition of things when the Exhibition opened damped the ardor of all except the citizens of Chicago. The reports which reached this country early in May were of necessity unsatisfactory, and the unfavorable impression thus created prevailed over the whole duration of the Exhibition. It is remarked that all information about American matters comes to Europe through the Eastern States, "and they, at first hostile, were never disposed to be very friendly towards Chicago or its Fair." But in Western America the Exhibition was highly popular.

Chicago Is Well Repaid.

The practical aspect of exhibitions in general is stated in a sentence. Thus we read: "The final question of an exhibition, as it is the first which is asked when the idea of an exhibition is set on foot, is as to the advantage to be gained by it." Chicago desired an advertisement "and she had it." In the matter of actual pecuniary profit it is considered probable that Chicago gained a good deal. She spent largely, the city and its inhabitants subscribing something like $8,000,000. But she freely received, a much larger sum than this being unquestionably brought in by foreigners and by the visitors from distant parts of the country. The laborious people of the Western States, subject to "the dullest and dreariest forms of human existence," gained an altogether novel insight into the arts and luxuries of life, and acquired, educationally, what should be a fresh point of departure in modern civilization. To foreigners comes in the more important consideration whether they gain any material advantage from an international exhibition. It is argued in the report that if England had not taken a prominent part at Chicago the results would have been disastrous to our trade. It is acknowledged that we had less to gain than any of our rivals. The problem of British commerce is said to consist in holding what we have already gained, while that of other countries is "how best to obtain a share of what we now hold." The point is shrewdly put and fairly represents the situation. Then follows a reference to the anomaly presented by the holding of an international exhibition in a protectionist country. But to face protection with the products of free trade is eld to be hopeful for the latter. Proof has been given at Chicago as to the vastly cheaper rates at which many classes of goods could be obtained were they imported instead of being produced in the country. It is believed that the evidence thus given made "a profound impression" on many intelligent observers. From the consumer's point of view the lesson was obvious enough. The American manufacturer would doubtless see the matter in a different light, and would very much prefer that matters should remain as they are. Still, there is the fact that in spite of tariffs America, as represented by the United States, is England's best customer among foreign nations. For this reason it is argued as especially important for this country to stand well in the American market, and England's presence at Chicago is held to be fraught with future advantage. Our share in the undertaking would, however, have been larger but for the existence of tariffs adverse to British commerce. The total number of British exhibiters was 2,236, of whom 507 were industrial, while 501 represented fine arts, and 1,138 were identified with women's work. Much regret is expressed by the Commissioners that the total number of British exhibiters was not larger and that many important branches of manufacture were "so sparsely represented."

Colonies Well Represented.

While England was thus backward, in no previous Exhibition had the British colonies taken so important a position as they did at Chicago, or occupied so large a space. The general result was good, for we are assured that, treating the exhibits of the British Empire, her colonies, and the Indian dependencies as a whole, "it may be fairly stated that the collective exhibit was superior to that of any other country." It happened that the classes in which the colonies were strongest were generally those in which the mother country was weakest. The precise amount of the grants made by the colonial governments to their commissions cannot at present be ascertained, but they are understood to have been certainly more than double the sum at the disposal of the British Commission. The interests of Indian tea are considered to have been largely promoted by the gratuitous distribution of the beverage by native Indian attendants at the Exhibition. Ceylon teas, both dry and infused, were served by Singhalese attendants; and, although the article was sold and not given, the result was the establishment of a permanent office for its supply. In the department of the fine arts Great Britain exhibited pictures estimated to exceed three hundred thousand pounds in value. The largest building in Jackson Park was that devoted to manufactures and the liberal arts, and about one-eighth of this structure was filled by Great Britain and her colonies. It is properly observed that in this, as in all the other buildings, "the best possible position was assigned to Great Britain." In the Agricultural Building the space originally allotted to Great Britain was found to be far in excess of the requirements of the section and a portion was consequently handed over to New South Wales. Of agricultural machinery there were no British exhibiters. In the Machinery Hall the space allotted to Great Britain was fully taken up "in London" by sixty exhibiters, but twenty of these failed to appear in Chicago and some readjustment had to follow, with the result that eventually 2,000 square feet remained vacant. In the building appropriated to electricity Great Britain was "very poorly represented," and the same story is told of the Fisheries Department. An extended account is given of the special British Building, designated Victoria House, the internal decorations of which were greatly admired.

Criticism on the Awards.

The subject of the awards is a painful chapter, the nature of which is already pretty well known. One defect has been "an unprecedented delay in announcing the awards," a complete list for the British section not being forthcoming until the middle of last month. Even now the list seems to be deficient in some of the information required. "So far as can be ascertained," it appears that about 1,188 awards have been made in the British section, exclusive of the colonies and India. A list of the awards for Great Britain and India is given in the appendix to the report.

The total outlay by the American Executive upon the Chicago Exhibition is estimated at about six millions sterling, of which it may be said,

HARRISON ENDS IT.

EX-PRESIDENT FINISHES HIS ARGUMENT IN THE RAILROAD CASE.

Solicitor-General Maxwell, for the Plaintiff, Pleads His Case and the Court of Appeals Takes the Matter Under Advisement—Big Crowd to See the Indiana Statesman—Same Court Sets June 11 for Hearing Northern Pacific Issues—Other News of the Tribunals.

Ex-President Harrison resumed his argument yesterday morning in the United States Court of Appeals in defense of President McKeen of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad. The court room was packed with people. Some persons in the corridor who could not get in secured chairs and placed them outside against the door. Standing on these they were enabled to see over the heads of the crowd in the room and hear a part at least of what was said. Gen. Harrison's argument was intended to convince the court that the plaintiff, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, had no standing in a court of equity and had no legal right to ask a tribunal of that character to set aside the contract made between its Vice-President, Ives, and McKeen for the purchase of the latter's road. He said the Terre Haute and Indianapolis road was a property rich in its capacity to earn money and rich in an extraordinary accumulation of money in its treasury. About $2,000,000 of the cash and stock in its treasury had disappeared in the transaction with Ives.

"It has disappeared," said the attorney, "like a Chicago mist, but the mist will return in the morning, while the money and stock will never return."

Gen. Harrison said the plaintiff could not ask the court to order a rescision without restoring the status quo, and that was impossible. To ask that the money paid to McKeen by Ives be paid back was like asking to have a horse trade rescinded after one of the horses had died or been ridden to death or stolen. To give back the road purchased from McKeen would not restore the status quo. The ex-President said there were two distinct contracts involved in the transaction. One involved the payment of $331,000 to McKeen by Ives for stock in McKeen's road. The other involved the payment of $500,000 for shares in the Vandalia line. These contracts could not be made to mingle in confusion. Not a dollar of the money received by McKeen was paid to the railroads. Mr. Harrison referred to the charge made against McKeen that while he was exerting himself to procure the stock wanted by Ives he went to an orphan asylum in Terre Haute and bought from it the Terre Haute and Indianapolis stock owned by the institution at $1.25 and sold it to Ives for $2, making a neat sum for himself in the operation. If, he said, McKeen avised the orphan asylum to sell its stock at $1.25 before Ives obtained control of the road he did the orphans a kindness. He said in the transaction Ives, as trustee, gave McKeen a draft on Ives & Co., then Ives as fiscal agent of the men who owned the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton passed to the credit of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis $500,000, after which Ives and the men operating with him took the money and stock.

The ex-President closed with an apology to the court for prolonging his argument and thanked the Judges for the attention they had shown him. He was followed by Mr. Maxwell, Solicitor-General of the United States, who appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Maxwell said the other side had offered no argument to show why the $111,000 paid for the stock of the Terre Haute and Logansport should not be returned. The purchase of this stock by Ives was not known to the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and was never reported to them or the stockholders. Mr. Maxwell's argument was mainly devoted to the question whether Ives and the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton had any right under the laws of Ohio, in which State the road was incorporated, to purchase the stock of another road. He said the statutes of Ohio forbade the purchase of stock in another corporation, and one road could not absorb another unless the two are directly connected. The action of the Vice-President and directors, therefore, was ultra vires and void. On the question whether McKeen knew Ives was trustee for the road and was not buying the stock on his own account he cited the telegrams which passed between the two men and the signature of Ives to them. McKeen must have known, he said, that Ives was using the money of his road to buy the stock.

Mr. Maxwell's argument closed the case and it was taken under advisement.

TO HEAR NORTHERN PACIFIC CASE.

United States Court of Appeals Names June 11—Attorney Miller's Position.

The Northern Pacific injunction case will be argued before the United States Court of Appeals. Judge Woods said yesterday: "While the attorneys were willing to have the case certified to the Supreme Court this court will be compelled to hear it before it is decided whether it is necessary to send it to the court of last resort. The law provides that questions which this court cannot decide, or upon which this court cannot agree, are to be sent to the Supreme Court. We have decided to hear the case June 11, and if the attorneys are not ready to go on with it then it will have to go over to a later date." Attorney Miller, who represents the company, said he would not be ready to proceed with the argument at the time set and would insist upon his motion to strike the appeal from the calendar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania has written a minority report on the Jenkins investigation and will file it if the Judiciary committee makes a majority report. Mr. Stone says, however, that he thinks the subject may never emerge from the committee. He argued before the committee today on the futility of Congressional action, as the Court of Appeals at Chicago probably would pass on the Jenkins case.

Linseed Oil Company Answers.

The National Linseed Oil company's answer in the United States Circuit Court to the bill of Louis A. Coquard of St. Louis, one of its stockholders, alleging that the company is a trust and accusing the officers of the company of illegal practices denies that the $3,000,000 of debenture bonds issued by it in April are a lien upon the property of the company. The statutes of Illinois, as well as the by-laws of the company, give the directors the right to borrow money in this way. The bonds were issued, the answer says, to raise money to carry on the business of the company. It is also denied that the company has been a trust since 1890.

June Criminal Court Work.

Judges Sears, Chetlain, and Haney will leave the North Side Criminal Court today, and Monday Judges Dunne and Blanke will go to the North Side. Only four Judges will sit in the Criminal Court during the June term. Judge Dunne will occupy the bench in branch No. 1 and Judge Blanke will probably take Judge Chetlain's place in branch No. 2.

Court Notes.

Mrs. Mary Wilke has commenced a $200,000 assumpsit suit in the Circuit Court against William M. D. Lee, John M. Ferguson, and Congressman Abner Taylor. Attorney Cyrus Bentley says the action is based on a number of notes given by the defendants and now in the possession of the plaintiff.

The Appellate Court yesterday granted a supersedeas pending a hearing in the cases of The People ex rel. Justices Frank Becker and J. E. Wilmott. Judge Dunne decided the Justices were holding office illegally, and entered a judgment of ouster against them, accompanied by a fine of $1,000 each.

Albert Baker commenced suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Adams Express company to recover $50,090 for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff, formerly a collector for the defendant, claims he was assaulted and robbed of $700. He was indicted on a charge of larceny, but Judge Burke instructed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty."

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BLANKE—12,054—Charles C. Hilton vs. Columbia Chemical Co.; on dft., $5,000.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—10,132—Daniel Maloney vs. J. W. Ford; on findg., $224.—11,780—B. Y. Benson vs. J. C. Winn, J. V. Winn, and A. E. Fortini; on dfts., $500.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—16,353—National Bank of America vs. H. J. Smith & Co.; on dft., $1,096.

JUDGE BAKER—10,417—John D. Ostrander vs. Helen E. Starrett; on findg., $638.—10,410—Stone, Falk & Co. vs. Frederick G. Mathson and William A. Cowe; on dfts., $963.

JUDGE DUNNE—16,460—Wendell & Co. vs. Highland Association of Illinois; on dfts., $238; vs. Highland Association and Angus Stewart and sci. fa. vs. H. R. MacLeod.

JUDGE ADAMS—3,781—Eva Russell vs. Chicago Sectional Underground Electric Company; on findg., $750.

JUDGE BURKE—19,011—Daniel Wagner vs. Magdeline Ebser; on dfft., $324.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—725—McVeigh vs. Bushee; dec. cross bill.—669—Dennison vs. McVeigh; same.—91,502—Becker vs. Friend; dec. interpet.—6,676—The Mechanics' and Traders' S., L., and B. Assn. vs. Walkrot et al.; dec. sale.—5,893—Same vs. Gilligan et al.; Same.—7,653—Menton vs. Brown; dec. sale.—7,654—Same vs. Brown; Same.—5,813—Divorce; Mary Sprague from Edward B. Sprague.—3,803—Divorce; Harry Raymond from Maria E. Raymond.—3,469—Divorce; Burdett R. Harris from Eva Harris.—9,132—Divorce; Ethel Haas from William W. Haas.—9,823—Divorce; Oscar Marshmer from Emma Marshmer.—128.—541—Divorce; Jessie G. Berry from Harry J. Berry.—127,973—Divorce; Herman P. Grossmann from Kelle Grossmann.—9,659—Divorce; Joseph Panzo from Lizzie Panzo.—129,353—Divorce, Frank Wise from Edith Wise.—8,247—Divorce, Leora F. Emerson from Jesse R. Emerson.—10,031—Divorce, Mary Dudenhoeffer from Frank Dudenhoeffer.—1,778—Divorce, Elizabeth L. Washburne from Henry Washburne.

JUDGE WINDES—64—Stocklike vs. The Addison Farmers' Ins. Co.; final dec. and stip.

JUDGE HORTON—8,492—Dime Savings Bank vs. Dooley; final dec.

JUDGE EWING—9,399—Silver Leaf B. and L. Assn. vs. Krause; def. dec.—2,617—Labahn vs. Plaut.—2,625—Heath vs. Hartman; dec.

JUDGE TUTHILL—6,772—Ezra B. McCragg vs. Ruth Walker et al.; dec. appt. comrs.

JUDGE STEIN—800—Palmer vs. Powerville Felt Roofing Co.; dec.—3,244—Divorce, Myrtella M. Howarth from John S. Howarth.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court)—18,247—Roe-Stephens Manf. Co. vs. Isaac P. Kosmak, executor; decree of damages, $3,524.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—10:30 a. m.—No. 10,608.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,529 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Defendt divorces.

JUDGE HORTON—Defendt divorces.

JUDGE EWING—In chambers.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 3,040, 3,310, 3,338, 3,422, 2,290, 2,298, 3,100, 2,956, 3,138, 2,960.

JUDGE ADAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Contested motions and general business and No. 12,499.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Contested motions.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions for new trial. Nos. 116, 2,772, and 2,693. Contested motions.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions new trial Nos. 1,358, 1,471, 12,186, and contested motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions for new trial Nos. 1,864, 3,728, 11,558, and 1,769. Contested motions.

JUDGE BLANKE—Motions for new trial—Nos. 2,324, 2,934, 10,287, 3,177, 1,855, 12,034, 10,717, 11,771, 10,310, 146,589, 144,865, and contested motions.

JUDGE BAKER—First call—Nos. 1,101 to 1,300, inclusive. Motions for new trial—Nos. 9,670, 23,097, 119,890, 119,889, 9,058, 8,421, and contested motions.

JUDGE BURKE—Decisions in Nos. 876, 424, 24,508, 24,502, and 2,367. Motions for new trial—Nos. 20,037, 5,845, 21,032, 23,407, and contested motions.

JUDGE DUNNE—Motions for new trial—Nos. 23,201, 24,073, 24,903, 24,679, 4,034, 20,130, 13,459, 19,062, 19,063, 19,064, 22,892, 20,081, 4,825, 4,981, and contested motions.

JUDGE WINDES—9 a. m., General call—Nos. 17,000 to 18,000, inclusive, and contested motions. Decisions in Nos. 1,578 and 6,224.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—10 a. m.—11,215, 11,320, 12,204, 11 a. m., 11,662. Judge Donnelly will begin the call of December trial calendar in County Court Tuesday, June 5, 1894, at 10 a. m. The number of cases for that day will be announced Monday.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—No court.

JUDGE SIMONS—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 4)—No. 2,560.

JUDGE HANECY—(Branch No. 5)—Motions and sentences today.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 2)—Motions and sentences today in Nos. 2,316, 2,481, and 2,599.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Court—No. 17 on trial.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TULEY—Sturges-Farwell arbitration.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,529 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE EWING—Contested motions.

JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.

JUDGE ADAMS—No. 4,096.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,806, 12,038, 11,891, 7,237, 8,976, 12,081, 11,639, 9,434, 11,340, 11,470, 9,657, 12,021, 11,826, 12,699, 10,749, 12,666, 11,945, 10,236, 11,832, 12,335.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar—Nos. 124,280, 24,228, 21,764, 9,120, 20,871, 23,226, 19,906, 22,879, 126,046, 8,925, 106,925, 23,356, 21,247, 20,667, 23,203, 23,087, 18,306, 21,290.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar—Nos. 8,780, 7,217, 2,384, 8,464, 8,226, 5,635, 4,780, 5,593, 8,276, 7,467, 11,214, 4,137, 9,384, 5,728, 11,257, 12,489, 12,306, 11,762.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,705, 11,646, 10,685, 12,456, 12,129, 12,-101, 6,599, 11,526, 11,401, 10,711, 12,483, 11,-861, 12,846, 7,668, 5,283, 5,821, 4,063, 5,153, 8,825, 8,485, 12,732, 12,731.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar—Nos. 10,356, 13,029, 11,668, 7,744, 4,285, 11,957, 12,-154, 12,266, 7,501, 12,048, 7,831, 12,404, 6,828, 12,914, 12,303.

JUDGE BLANKE—At Criminal Court.

JUDGE BURKE—Short cause—Room 200—Short cause calendar—Nos. 1,813, 2,192, 18,578, 15,038, 11,934, 11,381, 11,625, 11,866, 10,612, 8,485, 11,643, 11,837, 11,743, 8,556, 11,272. These cases were assigned to Assistant Payne, the first five cases being continued from call of April 23.

JUDGE BAKER—Regular call—Nos. 7,047, 892, 10,724, 10,781, 10,788, 10,836, 10,937, 11,005, 11,077, 11,096, 11,097, 11,110, 11,138, 11,249, 11,255, 11,334, 11,354, 11,371.

JUDGE BURKE—Short cause calendar—Nos. 17,955, 25,664, 24,145, 24,470, 24,720, 25,208, 24,382, 25,781, 10,458, 26,107, 2,483, 24,245.

JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause—Nos. 20,361, 12,983, 15,364, 24,817, 22,413, 23,124, 25,625, 22,987, 17,778, 24,922, 24,346, 26,243, 19,353, 8,555, 21,216, 18,042, 25,945, 24,772, 25,136, 26,504, 26,236, 26,675, 25,704.

JUDGE WINDES—Short cause calendar—Nos. 25,846, 23,956, 26,125, 19,024, 23,922, 25,535, 25,935, 25,112, 25,891, 21,145, 22,990, 22,991, 17,746, 21,375, 24,249, 1,590, 26,811, 26,365, 25,981, 28,821, 26,466, 26,773.

JUDGE SEARS (County Court)—10 a. m., in re Harvey R. Newman and No. 17,943.

JUDGE CHETLAIN (Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—No. 1,970, 2,947, 1,253, 1,254, 1,256, 1,262, 1,263, 472, 54, 138, 364, 430.

JUDGE BLANKE (Branch No. 2)—Nos. 3,252, 3,250, 3,313, 3,156, 3,254, 560, 2,327, 2,611, 2,794.

Illinois Third District Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—(Special.)—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court, Third District, today: Leave upon motion by appellee to strike out certain parts of record and for leave to file amended record denied and cause taken on call. Orton and Foley for appellee. Lisbon: leave to appellee to file additional record. Condell vs. Glover et al.: leave to appellant to release error assigned. Galford vs. Hillet, et al.: leave to appellant to file additional record herein. Taken on call: 49, 70, 72. Adjourned until Tuesday, June 5.

LETTER CARRIERS RIDE BICYCLES.

Six Men Begin Making Rounds on Wheels —Experiment Proves Satisfactory.

Six letter carriers in the North Division Postal Station delivered mail in their districts on bicycles yesterday. The men were those whose duties carried them to the most inaccessible parts of the North Side, where horse cars had to be used, and the use of the wheels was an experiment tried with the consent of the Superintendent, Gen. Herman Lieb, but on bicycles bought by the carriers. It is the expectation that the Postoffice Department will allow the carriers who use bicycles the amount previously spent for street car tickets for them. If this is done the wheels will be paid for in a year. The first day's experiment proved satisfactory, though the riders showed a desire to ride wide and to take up more of the street than expert wheelmen require. They made better time, however, than on horse cars. The six men are: Carrier Nolan, who delivers on Goose Island, north of Division street; Carrier Herman, south of Division on Goose Island; Carrier Schwab, north of Blackhawk and west of Halsted street to the river; Carrier Proudfoot, from Halsted west to the river between Division and Blackhawk; Carrier Ryan, along the river from Chicago avenue to Indiana street; and Carrier Knapp, from Chicago avenue to Indiana street, west of Sedgwick. These are the most inaccessible routes in the North Division. The cost of street car tickets in Chicago is between $20,000 and $25,000 a year. Of this $3,600 is expended in the North Division. There are seventy-nine carriers in the North Division, and of this number fifty have routes at a distance which entitles them to car fare. They get from six to eight tickets a day, for which the government pays five cents each.

LAKE BLUFF OVERRUN BY BURGLARS.

Many Stores Robbed, at the Village—Men Searching the Woods for Thieves.

The residents of the Village of Lake Bluff are greatly alarmed on account of a number of robberies that have been committed recently and are thinking of organizing a committee to locate the hiding place of the robbers. Some of the merchants sleep in their stores with loaded shotguns close at hand. Wednesday night the burglars stole $200 worth of groceries from John Nelson's store. The next night they broke into M. Rosenthal's general store and cleaned out the place. The family next door say that at midnight a wagon backed up to the door. The people in the neighborhood think there is a "fence" somewhere in the vicinity. A large number of men is searching the woods and ravines in the neighborhood but has been unable to locate the hiding place of the thieves.

BRING RAIN IN KANSAS

WICHITA RAINMAKERS GET LOCAL SHOWERS IN PLENTY.

Drought Ends When Gases Are Liberated —Experiment Tried with Success in Wichita and Scott City—One Day Usually Sufficient to Bring About Desired Result—Coal Strike a Blessing to Mine Owners—Shipping Coal from England—Justice Brewer in Chicago.

"We have home talent engaged in the rainmaking business," said J. W. O'Neill, Secretary and General Manager of the Wichita Electric Railway and Light company of Wichita, Kas., yesterday at the Auditorium. "Their efforts have been gratifyingly successful. At least we have had copious rains, which the rainmakers declare were due to their attempts. Our local talent consists of Hubert Childs, a young man who worked for a time with Mr. Jewell of the Rock Island road in his experiments, and George Matthews, a successful hardware merchant. Mr. Matthews is so deeply interested in the experiments that he gives his entire time to them. Neither of the gentlemen has asked or received any compensation so far as I know, though, speaking for myself, I would gladly contribute. All Kansas is watching these experiments with the deepest interest. All we lack is rain, and we have too often lacked it in the past.

"The last experiments by home talent were tried last Saturday and Sunday night we had a good shower. There had been a dry spell preceding so that rain was badly needed. Of course there are always skeptics to cast doubts upon every new thing, but it looks as if there might be some ground for the claim of the rainmakers that they were entitled to the credit for the showers. We also had a shower Tuesday.

"Three weeks ago we had good rains around Wichita as the result of experiments, or at least the rain fell within a short time after the experiments. Mr. Childs and Mr. Matthews went to Scott City, 150 miles West of Wichita, a few weeks ago and there they claim to have had wonderful success. The process is kept a secret but I know sulphuric acid is used. The process is the same as that used by the Rock Island railroad—the liberating of large quantities of a certain light gas. The experiment station is right in the center of the city but I have never seen any of the experiments tried. I sincerely hope they may continue the experiments for we in Wichita look for great results."

W. D. Emmons, a Pittsburg coal operator who is at the Wellington, is not worried much by the coal strike. "So far as the operators are concerned," said he, "this strike is a godsend. The only trouble is the miners' families suffer by it. Owing to the general depression in business the demand for coal had fallen off greatly and large stocks had accumulated, prices had gone down, and there was nothing in the coal trade for anybody. There were 3,000 tons of coal on the docks of the great lakes, and there were immense supplies at Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other river ports where stocks are usually kept. Now with the strike on hand prices have already gone up, and will go up higher, stocks will be cleaned out, and everybody will start in on a new basis when the mines open up. The miners are fighting for a principle—for recognition of their union. It is not and never has been a question of pay. The miners know that considering the increased earning power of money they are really better paid than they were a year ago. They cannot help but see their leaders are unable to handle the strike, and it will soon go to pieces of its own weight, for the miners are not going to fight for a principle very long when their cupboards are empty."

A. Hershfield, a San Francisco banker, who has been traveling in Europe for six months, had the Wellington on his way home. "English coal operators hope to profit by the coal strike," said he. "They can lay coal down in New York at a good profit on present prices. They are prepared to furnish an unlimited quantity on short notice, and ocean freights are very cheap. Hard times are felt in Europe much more than in America, and particularly as industries many of them large standing armies—Germany, for instance. I find the English are disposed to attach too much importance to the Coxey movement. They think we are on the brink of disorganization, revolution, and chaos."

M. L. Allison, Mayor, and Benton Canon, President of the Mesa County State Bank of Grand Junction, Colo., were in this city yesterday conferring with officials of the Denver and Rio Grande railway in reference to a big irrigation and population scheme for the County of Mesa. As a result of the conference a party of Chicago people will be invited and taken to Colorado to see the Mesa country.

Justice of the Supreme Court D. J. Brewer was at the Grand Pacific a short time yesterday on his way from Washington to St. Paul.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Southern Democrats Enemies of Northern Prosperity.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Yes, Mr. Editor, during the war England's ambition was a free market for her cheap material, and the South as her ally tried to destroy not only our Northern industries but the Union. What could not be done by force of arms is now being tried by the same enemy, and yet some of our Northern doughfaces persist in saying that the flag is pure while which the South flies toward the North, when with half an eye one can see the crossbones and skull on it. Read the appended item. CHAS. M. MOORE.

FAIR SAMPLES OF SOUTHERN MALICE.

The Chattanooga *Time* (Dem.) says: "We would rather see the attempt at reform [free trade] go down in defeat than that the struggle be indefinitely prolonged by the passage of such a nondescript as the bill will be with the amendments injected into it." The Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.), referring to the efforts of Hill, Murphy, Smith, McPherson, Brice, Gorman & Co., to defeat free trade, says: "No promise will ever be redeemed so long as the Democratic party must have the consent of such men governed by such influences. The Democratic party must be organized on a different basis—it must have an organization that will give it something more than a barren victory at the polls, which becomes defeat, humiliation, and dishonor when it is sought to be realized in legislation."

How to Be Happy Though Poor.

CHICAGO, May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was quite pleased to learn through Sunday's TRIBUNE how rich men would brave poverty, for of course they would follow their own advice if the wolf came to them, and it is refreshing to know how philosophical they would be. Mr. Henry Clews, for instance; if he had a nickel in his pocket, and no prospect of more to come, would "eat solid food, and plenty of it"; perhaps not even feeling obliged to give it a thought to his family's needs. He would also retire early and at once fall into a sweet sleep undisturbed by dreams, much less by reflections of the morrow which is likely to be a duplicate of the today. He would doubtless risk "like a giant refreshed," and early forth to seek for work again, and yet again. And Mr. Depew's witty advice to "commit suicide or join Coxey's army" savors of the humor of his after dinner speeches, and brings with it a whiff of terrapin and champagne most grateful, even at such a distance, to the stomachs of the destitute thousands in our trust-ridden country. Or Mrs. Leslie's delightful method of losing themselves in books, of course keeping her mind free from thoughts of hunger, or cold, or idleness, or future prospects, or starving babies, and being consequently in a most suitable condition to enjoy reading. Or Mr. Bonner's, who would live within his income! Truly, nothing-a-week is just the thing for a temperate man with a dependent family to be happy upon! Let these thee, who are looking in the face of want and even destitution, of which these men know nothing, gather courage from their wise-sounding words, and eat, sleep, read, and live within their income, if it be but a shaving a day. Who couldn't be "happy though poor?" A SYMPATHIZER.

Profits from the Central Pacific Road.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Reading in your issue of May 25 C. P. Huntington's remarks and views before the Railroad committee of the House on the Central Pacific railroad, with which he is so prominently identified, reminds me of an interview with Mr. Charles Crocker, in which he distinctly stated that they never intended paying the government indebtedness against the Central Pacific road; that the company expected eventually to induce the government to release them from the entire debt, but failing in this they intended holding and operating the road as long as possible, only surrendering it up when absolutely forced to do so. He said it had enabled them to build the Southern Pacific railroad, which they practically owned and proposed to keep in first-class condition and over which they could thrive with the Pacific coast business they desired as long as they held control of the Central Pacific railroad. If that was their determination, then their attitude towards their government creditor since has certainly shown no change of sentiment, and Mr. Huntington's specious plea only confirms it. When Mr. Huntington endeavors to show that the Central Pacific road has brought its constructors and operators no great profit I would ask how these men, starting with but a few thousands, have been enabled to amass many millions each, besides constructing for themselves the Southern Pacific road, unless from the immense profits which every one conversant with the facts know they have realized out of the Central Pacific road.

W. M. LANPHERE.

Foreign Alien Labor.

EVANSTON, Ill., May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Reaping the whirlwind" expresses the thought that follows the account of riotous acts at La Salle given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. "The day began in quiet, though the strikers were in a state of subdued excitement. The wrecking of the Illinois Central freight train about 8 o'clock set them to work. That night was discussed in every phase. The English-speaking element denounced it, while those of foreign tongues seemed to think it a signal for further outrages. They became incensed at the leaders of the American strikers for urging them to refrain from acts of lawlessness. After this American strikers made no further efforts to reason with the Anarchists. They sent word to Col. Bennitt and Sheriff Taylor that the Slavs, Huns, and Italians were on the verge of an outbreak and needed nothing." These American laborers are the ones whom the employers only a little while ago were displacing with these vicious strikers because the Americans put too high a price on their labor to suit the employers—usually a soulless corporation—and now during the fury of the whirlwind they are the recipients of the favors your representative has so vividly described. It is to be hoped the employers now, for once, see that the employe has "returned good for evil"; and thus they may conclude that American labor is more valuable than degraded cheap foreign labor. Was it not the prevalence of the practice of employers sending to foreign countries for laborers that induced Congress to pass the alien law which stops the importation of just such laborers as now are causing so much trouble in various parts of our country? These facts seem to me more eloquent than words, and if well considered in future years yield us a fruitage richer than coercion or capital can produce. W. F. HAIR.

N. B.—Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm, the first to depart from high prices in favor of the masses.—*Daily News.*

Extracting free; no pain; $5 to $8, best set. DRS. MCCHESNEY, Randolph and Clark-sts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FRIDAY, June 1, 1894:

Premises known as 466 Dearborn-av., e f, 24¾ x146½, May 23 (S. M. A. Wentworth) to Mary Monroe-st., 283 e of Wood, s f, 28x105, May 26 (C. M. Fitch) to S. B. Fitch.....$33,000

Hope-av., 72.2 of 64th-st, w f, 125x75, June 1, (Plymouth Hotel Co. to B. Jane Peck et al).

Monroe-st., s e cor Robey, w f, 125x125, May 19 (J. H. McFarland to D. A. Wheeler et al).

Walnut-st., s w cor Wood, w f, 125x120, May 31 (Lucy Martin company) to Case & Martin.

Premises Nos. 177 and 179 La Salle-av., w f, 46x110, June 1 (F. Hinsenbarth to D. J. O'Connor).

Jackson Park-terrace, n w cor Stony Island-av., s f, 100x188, May 29 (W. D. R. Lawson) to Lawrence-st., 209 e of 117th-st, s f, 95x125, and O. P., May 25, (C. H. Taylor to J. A. Medbury).

Dakin-st., 200 s of 57th-pl, w f, 25x125, May 22 (C. and C. C. and D. Co. to E. A. Pike)

Burling-av., 360 n of 61th-st, e f, 25x124, May 26 (F. Hasenczny) to Wm. F. Monieszny.

Wendell-av., s e cor. 83d-st., w f, 172x125. May 21 (H. Bishop to Pearce Jr.).

McChesney-av., n w cor 64th-st, s f, 24x122, April 30 (E. B. Harris to E. B. Huling).

Aberdeen-st., 126 n of 39th-st, e f, 25x120, May 31 (R. S. Elder to W. Heinemann).

Paulina-st., 123.6 n of 39th, f, 24.2x125, Aug. 27, 1889 (E. O. Lamphere to E. P. Mortimer).

Madison-av., n e cor 61st-st, w f, 163x120, undivided ¼ int., May 29 (L. Buntow to W. Buntow).

Peoria-st., 198.4 of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x125, Nov. 7, 1893 (G. Granquist to D. A. Lawson).

Paulina-st., n w cor 57th, e f, 48x125, Jan. 31, 1890 (H. Phipps Jr. to A. Robinson).

Prairie-av., 200.4 of 47th-st, w f, 25x161, May 21 (H. W. Bryant to A. E. Doyle).

Prairie-av., 315.4 of 47th-st, w f, 25x161, May 11 (M. B. Guernsey to C. Sullivan).

Atlantic-st., 120 n of 53d, w f, 24x124, May 29 (C. C. Gavin to S. Crane).

Ashland-av., 216 s of 47th-st, w f, 48x121, April 23 (J. Fuermann to C. Sutton).

Aberdeen-st., n e cor 53d, w f, 44x125, Feb. 17 (A. Irving to E. J. Black).

No. 61 Fifth-av., s e cor 25x106, May 31 (J. M. K. Buck to D. E. Hurds).

Center-av., 141 s of 71st-st, w f, 25x125, Feb. 15 (H. Jones to Jefferson, e f, 25x100, June 1.

Emerald-st., 192 s of 33d, w f, 24x124, May 26 (G. Shaw to A. Crane).

Ashland-av., 216 s of 47th-st, w f, 48x121, April 23 (J. Fuermann to C. Sutton).

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—FEMALE HELP.—

BOARDING AND LODGING.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTMAN

FASHION'S VAGARIES.

DAINTY ACCESSORIES TO THE FEMININE OUTFIT.

Severe Tailor-Made Gowns Vie with Sheer Muslins and Soft Silks for Popular Favor—Chiffon a Favorite Fabric, but the Moire Craze About Over—Promises to Be a White Season—Printed Lawn Petticoats a New Feature in Lingerie—Fashionable Shoes and Hosiery.

Probably the reason that French women set the fashions is due to their strong sense of the eternal fitness of things. Most women buy a gown and trust to luck for the necessary funds to obtain the hat, shoes, gloves, parasol, etc., to go with it. The Parisian, from the woman of fashion down, equalizes the expenditure and the result is a harmonious whole. The gowns of the present season call for all accessories so dear to feminine taste. Gowns are elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon and jet, but the tailor-made gown, variously modified, holds its own for outings and general everyday wear.

A charming gown that showed its French origin had a plain skirt made of peculiar blue and green tucked and shot material, a tight bodice of green silk covered with a dark blue accordion-pleated chiffon, trimmed at the neck with three strips of cream-color lace, lined with green velvet and fringed with jet. The hat worn with this gown was of the straight, open shape in brown, trimmed with petunia bows, and did not bear the slightest resemblance to the gown, yet the general effect was stunning, the finishing touch being added by a long gold chain with pearls at wide intervals, which fell over the wearer's shoulders and was caught into her belt.

The amateur, by the way, should not attempt accordion-pleated blouses. They are one of the delusions in dressmaking that look very easy, but are really very difficult to man-

CHIC GOWNS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

age. Speaking of blouses, the newest thing seen in shirt waists was one made of brown holland with turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs edged with an infinitesimal kilted white lawn frill. Others not so new are shown in mauve with white linen turn-down collar, moderate sleeves, and white linen cuffs.

A unique boating gown, likely to prove a relief to the eye among the popular blue, ecru, and white ones is made of dark red serge over a petticoat of black and white striped flannel. It has a blouse bodice of the striped flannel and a short coat of the red serge. It is made to wear with a shirt and tie, and when the weather is warm the bodice, which is somewhat in the form of the common sweater, shaped at the top and outlined

FOR A BRIDEMAID.

with black braid, may be laid aside. Black buttons on each side of the skirt complete this jaunty costume.

The hats worn with gowns of this character are usually of the sailor shape, of the variously colored straws, trimmed with ribbon or velvet and flowers.

A gown worn by a bridemaid at a fashionable wedding recently was of white faille française. The skirt was perfectly plain and the bodice had a plastron of guipure, fulled, to the waist, and embroidered silver waistbands, with epaulettes of the lace draped over the shoulders.

Chiffon is as popular as ever for trimming evening gowns. Many ball dresses have skirts of elaborate brocades, moires, or satins, with waists completely covered with soft, billowy masses that enhance the beauty of a lovely neck and shoulders and conceal defects of women less fortunate. A black waist had the chiffon draped in full folds to overhang a belt of cream-color embroidery, showing a vest of cream-color embroidery at the top, with full puffed sleeves striped with ribbons tied up at the shoulder into a bow, and a large bunch of lilac set at one side of the décolletage.

There are innumerable quaint gowns made up for commencement day, for June weddings, and summer wear generally of fine muslins of snowy whiteness, pin dotted Swiss muslin, and cotton mull. These simple gowns are not confined to girlish figures, for matrons not only will wear these lace trimmed delicately tinted dresses, but will also wear a sash with them. Many wash dresses are made with graduated Spanish flounces, shorter in the back than in the front.

The woman who clings to be free from fashionable follies and aspires to dress reform should stand to her guns, for the enemy—the bustle—is upon her. To be sure, it is called an "improver," and is very small, only making the dress set up about two inches from the belt. It is made of box-pleated buckram, or very stiff canvas, and is fastened into the dress, but those who are versed in the ways of fashion know to what even a small beginning will lead.

The sleeve still continues to be the most prominent feature of the gown. It stands out away from the arms—not at the shoulder, it must droop there to give the correct effect—but near the elbow, and it is thought thus to make the waist present, in contrast, a slender appearance, even when it is generously proportioned. M. Worth has an ingenious device for holding these expanded sleeves in shape. It is a single thread-like wire stitched in the upper edge of the sleeve drapery. This is not put in the simple balloon puffs, but in a scarf around the top of close sleeves, starting in the inside seam, then coming out to give breadth, drooping to show the sleeve underneath and sewed to it without meeting. The open, draped top is then faced with ribbon of a contrasting color, and the tiny wire is stitched along the upper edge in the seam which holds the facing.

According to all accounts it is to be a white season. Crepon continues a popular fabric. Moire is already superseded in Paris by plaid silk for gowns for dressy occasions, although one model of pale blue and black plaid silk had a deep sash and lapels of black moire.

With the light summer frocks are to be worn the prettiest petticoats imaginable, made of the sheer printed lawns. Any soft

SOME NEW SHOES.

coloring is chosen and they are made with plenty of ruffles and ankle short. The heavy white skirt with Hamburg embroidery is all gone by. A little lawn skirt made of sheer stuff, with a tiny rose-colored stripe through it, has each flounce buttonholed along the edge with rose-colored silk, and there are five flounces set in a little cluster about the edge of the skirt. Skirts of heavier material, such as cambrics and fancy cottons, are also used. An especially pretty one is striped on a white ground with a bright "china" blue, that pretty turquois shade which washes so well, and which in combination with white has a way of looking cleaner than anything else. Another fancy is of pale pink moire striped, with flounces daintily draped with lace. India mull undergarments lavishly trimmed with lace insertion and ruffles are exceedingly dainty. Some new white silk underwear is trimmed with black lace.

Stockings are no longer plain black, but come in every possible shade, some of them profusely embroidered. Red and red and black in combination are popular and are worn with red slippers with a black rosette, or a patent leather slipper adorned with a big red bow.

Brown and tan shoes bid fair to become as popular as ever and feet dressed in them are more comfortable and keep in better condition than in black ones. A brown shoe needs a brown stocking and are more effective with a brown dress or one which has a ruffle or band of tan color to come next to the leather. Brown shoes this year are made on English or French lasts, with square or box toes, with pointed or straight tips, heavy single and paper soles and high, low, and military heels. Patent leather, while it lessens the apparent size of the foot, is hot and uncomfortable in summer. A bronze shoe probably puts the foot in the best possible light, but it is too expensive a shoe for most women.

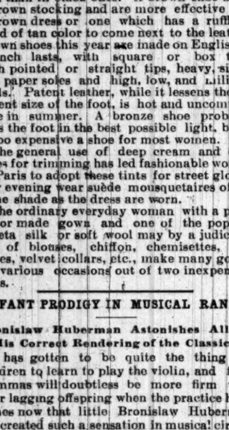
The general use of deep cream and ecru laces for trimming has led fashionable women in Paris to adopt these tints for street gloves. For evening wear suede mousquetaires of the same shade as the dress are worn.

The ordinary everyday woman with a plain tailor made gown and one of the popular taffeta silk or soft wool may by judicious use of blouses, chiffon, chemisettes, lace yokes, velvet collars, etc., make many gowns for various occasions out of two inexpensive ones.

INFANT PRODIGY IN MUSICAL RANKS.

Bronislaw Huberman Astonishes All by His Correct Rendering of the Classics.

It has gotten to be quite the thing for children to learn to play the violin, and fond mammas will doubtless be more firm with their lagging offspring when the practice hour comes now that little Bronislaw Huberman has created such a sensation in musical circles by his wonderful playing. He first handled



BRONISLAW HUBERMAN.

the violin when he was 4 years old, when he began to take lessons of Isidor Lotto in Warsaw, his native place. He performed on a small-sized violin in the Polish section of the Vienna Exhibition in the autumn of 1892 a series of pieces, and attracted a good deal of attention. From Vienna he was taken to Berlin to Dr. Joachim, who adopted him as his pupil. Noticed at Schwenningen, where he had spent his holidays, the boy was engaged for a tour to Amsterdam and Brussels. He arrived in Paris with his parents in January, and played there at the house of M. Ambroise Thomas. Lately in London he gave a recital commencing with the Mendelssohn violin concerto, wherein he speedily proved that the flattering accounts which had preceded him were in nowise exaggerated. His intonation is faultless, his execution of remarkable brilliancy, and his style amazingly like that of his instructor. He is now only 8 years old.

Fashionable Fans.

Fans are much smaller than heretofore and the most fashionable are the pretty empire air-givers mounted on tortoise shell sticks of yellow. Others are embroidered very finely with baby ribbon, in Louis XV. styles, and illuminated with spangles.

NEED NOT BE COSTLY.

VACATIONS IN EUROPE FOR WOMEN OF LIMITED INCOMES.

Six Weeks Can Be Spent Abroad at a Total Expense of $250 if One Only Knows How to Do It—Helpful Advice Regarding the Necessary Clothing—What Route to Take—Pleasant Journeys in England and on the Continent—How Living Expenses Can Be Reduced.

How many women with limited incomes have sighed over the apparent impossibility of managing a trip abroad, while in reality it might be achieved at comparatively small expense. One cannot go to even the most unfashionable summer resort and get any kind of decent board at less than $8 or $10 per week; and then there is the everlasting question of clothes; in a voyage to Europe, undertaken solely for recreation, one's wardrobe is a matter of small moment and may be very limited, for the less one has to take care of the freer one is, says the *Domestic Monthly*.

Overworked teachers, forewomen in shops who earn a good salary, artists, and, in fact, all women who are able to save a few hundred dollars for their annual outing can spend six weeks abroad and not spend more than from $175 to $250, traveling and living with comfort.

It is a good idea before starting on a journey to decide just the amount of money which can be conveniently spared. This will save time, trouble, and expense. For a six weeks' tour it would be wiser not to attempt too much, as rushing is tiresome and unprofitable. It would be best to make up your mind either to spend the time in the British Isles, in France, Germany, or Switzerland. Going directly from New York or Boston to the objective point lessens the cost of the journey. If one's purse is light more can be accomplished for a little money. If one stops at first-class hotels and travels first class on railroads the cost must be estimated at about $5 a day. The woman who is determined to see the world for a little money cannot do this and should average from $2 to $3 a day exclusive of transatlantic steamer fares. She must be willing to dispense with style, stop at second and even third rate hotels or pensions, and travel third class in Great Britain and second class on the continent, which is quite compatible with respectability abroad. Some one pertinently remarked that only Princes, fools, and Americans traveled in first-class cars. This is true, for even well-to-do people abroad seldom patronize any better than second class carriages. If a woman is traveling alone she should under no circumstances travel first class no matter what her means are. There is protection and safety for lone women in crowds. Besides the freedom of the thing one has a chance to study the habits of the people, which cannot be done while traveling in strictly conventional style, as fashionable society is much the same the world over.

Trunks are costly luxury and the least quantity of luggage compatible with comfort should be carried. Only sixty-six pounds is allowed free in France, and in some countries none at all. It is well to forward one's trunk to places where long stops are to be made. For a trip of three or four days a large valise will be found sufficient. Most Europeans carry enormous bags and parcels to save the expense of baggage. A steamer trunk or a light wicker hamper, such as theatrical people use, should be quite sufficient for a six weeks' sojourn abroad. Baggage cannot be checked, so it behooves one to look out for it. It should always be plainly labeled with the name and place of destination.

Cost of the Passage.

The passage money across is the first and greatest stumbling block in going abroad, but is by no means an insuperable one. On many excellent lines sailing from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, or Antwerp a first-class cabin passage is obtainable as low as $40 or $50; necessarily these cabins are not the choicest ones, but as the traveler should get all the benefit possible from breathing the pure salt air the cabin need only be used for sleeping purposes. If one is willing to return the same way excursion tickets good for a certain length of time are purchasable at a discount. Servants' fees amount to something and one cannot decently get off with less than $5 divided between the table and room stewards each voyage.

One's outfit should be chosen with discretion. First in importance comes the traveling costume, a tailor gown of gray, brown, or blue cheviot or of English tweed or homespun should be selected; this looks best with a cutaway jacket. If the weather is warm the jacket may be dispensed with and the silk shirt worn alone.

A petticoat of black silk or alpaca is the best thing to be worn over the combination suit, which may be of black India silk, pongee, or a lisle or silk union suit. Two suits will be sufficient, as one can be laundried at short notice; an extra petticoat in case of rain is necessary. The hat should be a plainly trimmed straw, in toque, sailor, or English walking shape, matching the suit in color. A serviceable pair of boots with low heels are most comfortable; another pair should be carried in the trunk, and easy slippers to put on in the room when one's feet are tired from much tramping. The tailor gown should only be worn on and off the steamer, a rougher one being provided for shipboard, an old winter suit is good enough for the purpose and should be put on beneath a serviceable ulster of waterproof serge, or of Scotch reversible cloth. In transit the jaunty straw hat should be put away and an alpine or Scotch felt or an Admiral's cap substituted. This will be found much more comfortable for lolling in the steamer chair.

A hood for cool days is a great convenience. Besides the two dresses just mentioned a black India or surah prettily made will be sufficient with the gloves, veil, and toilet necessaries. A silk or flannel night dress is by far the most sensible.

It is wiser to go abroad, especially on the continent, provided with a passport, although it is not absolutely necessary. It often obtains privileges, such as admission to public buildings on other than regular days, and is frequently useful insetting the vexed question of identity at rest.

Some Pleasant Routes.

The tourist should in advance decide what part of Europe she desires most to visit; if Great Britain is in question she had better land at Queenstown, go to Cork, visiting Blarney Castle, and thence to the lovely lakes of Killarney, Dublin, the Giant's Causeway, and Belfast; this can be accomplished in about five days. From there she can cross to Glasgow, Edinburg, and the Scott lakes. Melrose and Dryburg Abbeys and Abbotsford can be reached in an hour from Edinburg, and are easily seen in a day. A week in Scotland may be profitably consumed. En route to London one may stop at York, Durham, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford, another week being thus employed.

One cannot see even the principal sights in London under a week. At the end of this time the tourist will find that almost all of her time has been used up, leaving just sufficient for her to rejoin her steamer at one of the English seaports.

If the tourist elects to travel in France or Germany it can be done much cheaper than in Great Britain. One may sail directly from New York to Havre, Bourgne, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Antwerp. If one desires to land in Liverpool, spend a short time in London, and go over to France, it will not cost much more, provided the cheap night service to Dieppe, Havre, or Boulogne is used. Through tickets to Paris save both trouble and expense and should always be bought. By making Havre the objective point, one will have an opportunity of catching a glimpse of French watering-place life, as in one hour by rail Trouville, the great bathing place, is reached. From here one can proceed to the historic city of Rouen and visit other parts of Normandy; if one is a good walker the roads are excellent and carriage hire may be saved in this manner. There are many delightfully picturesque villages away from the line of the railroad, and curious architectural remains of historic churches and castles; by leaving the conventional highway one gains an insight into the everyday life of the people, such as one could never acquire in the ordinary manner.

If a steamer going direct from Southampton to St. Malo is chosen, one can reach the latter place, a seaport in Brittany, in twelve hours, Brittany is a country which has preserved almost intact its old-time customs, traditions, and language; if the traveler is in search of wild and beautiful scenery, of which there is an abundance, and is desirous of studying the habits of an almost primitive people, she should go to Brittany. Living is absurdly cheap in most of the small out-of-the-way villages in the French provinces. For from $8 to $12 a month one can obtain good, plain board.

Languedoc, Provence, La Vendée, Marseilles, and the Pyrenees are well deserving a visit; when, however, the traveler reaches Paris there are so many objects of interest that she will find it difficult to tear herself away. The cost of living varies according to location, apartments on the left bank of the Seine being cheaper than the ones near the Champs Elysée, the Place de l'Opera, etc., where Americans herd together.

Living Expenses in Paris.

In Paris, if one desires to learn the language and live as the Parisians live, it is wise to secure lodgings in a French family or pension. One can obtain board in an unfashionable but respectable locality at from $7 to $10 per week. If there are several ladies in the party it is more economical to rent an apartment and dine at medium-priced restaurants. Of course, a party of people greatly reduces the expenses and two or more ladies can travel much better and live cheaper than could one alone.

There are so many women who go abroad to study music or art that the sight of a woman alone no longer excites unfavorable comment; while a French girl cannot even go into the street alone, her American or English sister can do so with impunity. One must, however, act in a reserved and quiet manner, dress without ostentation, and do nothing to attract attention.

By leaving nothing to chance one can accomplish much in a few weeks. The time allotted to the ocean transit back and forth would be from sixteen to eighteen days and the expense of a first-class passage back and forth about $100. There are four weeks left in which to see the country.

The cost of traveling in Great Britain and the continent may be reckoned at about two and a half cents a mile. Hotels are necessarily expensive, but the inns in small towns are comfortable, clean, and comparatively cheap. One may live at a small hotel for about $2 a day, and in lodgings for from $1.25 to $1.50 per day and less. About $2 or $3 a day would be a safe calculation, economizing when practicable and devoting the surplus to cab and omnibus fares and the inevitable servants' fees exacted everywhere.

The approximate cost may thus be calculated:

Steamer tickets	$100
Four weeks' sojourn at an average of about $2.50 a day	75
Extras	25
Total	$200

If one understands the language it is much easier to devise more economic ways of living. In small German university towns and remote French villages one can get board as low as $10 or $12 a month. One could go abroad for six weeks for $175. Many art students have done it for less. One must always bear in mind the fact that it costs more for a woman to travel than a man, as men can go to many places where a woman would not like to be seen.

It is the numerous small items which mount up in traveling. Fees are imperative, but need not be large. Where one gives 25 cents to a servant in this country 10 cents abroad will serve quite as well. The item of candles must be looked to closely, as on the continent any lighted candle is put down at a franc, 20 cents, in the bill, if only lighted for five minutes and extinguished. Economical tourists pocket the half-burned candles, taking along a candlestick of their own which can be taken apart so as to pack flatly.

Carriages are quite cheap, and when time is an object it is better to hire a cab, provided the tramway or omnibus does not go directly to one's destination.

SHE ASPIRES TO CARRY A MUSKET.

An Experienced Red Cross Nurse Gives Her Views on the Volunteer Movement.

London women who have been interested in the "ladies' volunteer movement" heard some plain talk from Mrs. George King (Sister Janet), Royal Red Cross, lately. Mrs. King is well qualified to speak on the subject, having been through the Russo-Turkish campaign, and having subsequently served at the front in the Zulu war.

If, she said, this movement has for its object the parading of certain ambitious young ladies with our volunteer regiments, clothed

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

in slim masculine attire, there is nothing much to be said. If, on the other hand, they in all seriousness propose to go on the battlefield with arms in their hands, either as bearers or combatants, I tell them that the scheme is ridiculous. These martial young ladies have little idea of the horrors of war, of the passion and cruelty exhibited during the combat. I have seen some fearful fights little while before a serried array, now a motley crowd, maddened with battle, clothes tattered and torn, faces blackened with powder and stained with blood, eyes glaring forth the fury of wild beasts. How would your lady volunteer fare then? Will she look for any distinction in the treatment of sexes? And what would be her fate as a prisoner of war to savage Cossack or brutal Bashi Bazook, to fierce Zulu or cruel and crafty Afghan? As combatants. I fear they would be even much more out of their element, much more an incumbrance to an army than a help, but, above all, a degradation to woman's nature, which should revolt at the idea of taking the lives of others.

The young woman who has military aspirations will find in nursing and tending the wounded plenty of worthy work. If she enters the army of the Red Cross she must be equipped not only with enthusiasm and persistence, but a large amount of physical strength and endurance. Men who have fought like tigers in the fearful hand-to-hand fight, when all is over shudder and grow weak at the terrible sights and sounds of the battlefield. Then it is that the work of the Red Cross nurse begins. She follows the army in its arduous marches, endures all kinds of hardships, often sleeping in open carts on snowy nights, working all day without rest, and often suffering from insufficient food, her noble work for others her sole prop and stay.

Gown in Black and White.

Here is an unusual combination of black hop sacking, with sash drapery of black and white checked foulard. The odd yoke, of checked foulard, is finished with revers of yellow pink mirror velvet. These seeming incongruities of shade and texture are so subordinated to the black, however, that a quiet and wearable costume is the result.—*New York Herald.*

Inexpensive Scrapbooks for Children.

Take bright-colored paper cambric of the required size and sew the leaves together so that the colors may alternate. For an older child a scrapbook may be made by cutting leaves of heavy pasteboard with bright-hued paper. After the leaves are all covered paste a narrow strip of cloth over the back for binding.

Gifts for the Girl Graduate.

The sweet girl graduate is not content nowadays with her diploma. She wants flowers in great masses and substantial remembrances from her friends that will recall the eventful day long afterward. Suitable gifts are delicate bits of china, silver or enameled stickpins, silver articles for her desk, books and pictures.

Jeweled Nets for the Hair.

Old-fashioned hair nets are again with us. Instead of being valued at 10 cents, as in the days of old, they now cost from $2 to $5. The most popular ones are made of fine threads of gold. Some are of silver and others have tiny jewels caught among the meshes.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SALON AND ACADEMY.

WOMEN PAINTERS SHOW MANY CREDITABLE CANVASES.

Henrietta Rae Paints an Ambitious Picture—Helen Thornycroft Exhibits on Her Own Account—French Artists Well Represented by Mme. Demont-Breton, Mlle. Abbema, and Mlle. Abram—Lady Butler for the First Time Sends a Painting to the Salon.

That women artists are no longer confining themselves to the old beaten tracks, but are more and more striking out into the field of original and imaginative work, was shown in a marked manner at the recent exhibition of canvases by women at the Salon and Royal Academy. At the latter gallery the pictures by women painters were unusually numerous, although there were perhaps fewer canvases than usual

"ARRESTED" BY JESSIE MACGREGOR.

among them of any real distinction. One of the most ambitious and remarkable pictures yet painted by a woman was exhibited by Mrs. E. Normand (Henrietta Rae), "Psyche Before the Throne of Venus" affording ample scope for the display of the artist's powers in composition, drawing, and color treatment. The moment is chosen where the unfortunate Psyche has fallen prostrate on the lowest step of the marble throne, from which Venus, surrounded by her attending maidens, surveys the culprit.

Jessie Macgregor preferred cold and modern realism in "Arrested," showing a beautiful Russian girl "surprised at midnight and arrested." The artist has infused enough of the horror of the situation into the pose and expression of her subject to make the careless visitor, turning the leaves of his catalogue, think compassionately of the unknown prisoner.

In the New gallery were displayed a number of examples of women's work. The portrait of the little daughter of Herbert D. Cohen attracted considerable attention by the ideal beauty of the girl, which reminded one of the little beauties Sir Joshua Reynolds used to paint.

"Cox's Shop," by Miss Alexander, showed a queer little house with a shop window, apparently full of candles and cheap toys, so dear to the merry troops of school children. Mrs. H. M. Stanley attempted the nude in "Love's Whisper."

Miss Helen Thornycroft, who has been a frequent exhibiter at the principal London galleries, has taken the bold step of showing a collection of her pictures in a gallery by themselves. The pictures have been on view at the house of the artist's brother, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft. Miss Thornycroft has traveled far and wide in search of subjects; sketches are shown of places in Russia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, the Gulf of Finland, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal, besides many studies made in various parts of England and Scotland. Some paintings of flowers also figured on the walls, but these studies although most careful and accurate in execution did not show to advantage beside the landscapes, which were treated with much sympathy and great feeling for color. Miss Thornycroft has a curious partiality for long and narrow canvases, particularly when dealing with studies of the sea or coast; some of them are very effective. The little "Naples" is an excellent example of this kind of sketch, though there were many others on the wall of equal merit. Very nice, too, in its way is the "Ben Lomond, Loch Lomand," with its gray-green hills and purple heather. Among the most successful of the remaining drawings are "Loch Eribol," "Chrysanthemums," "Cape de Gata, Spain," and "Wye Valley."

At the Salon the woman painters made a good showing, over a hundred women having oil paintings, and almost as many more represented by water-colors and pastels. Curiously enough, the first four names in the catalogue were feminine, Mlle. Abbema heading the list as usual. This artist entitled her picture "Place de la Concorde," but it is something more than a view of this fine esplanade, with its fountains in the background against the brown of wintry trees and the Doric mansions on the right hand. In front is a young woman in a plush cape, sable tie, and brown hat, carrying a bunch of southern wallflowers and mimosa. Great prominence is given to this figure, the surrounding scene being rather the adjunct of a well-executed study of physiognomy and textures. Miss Abbat's name stands next, an American artist, and her small portrait of a man with black hair and mustache was most clever. Mlle. Abram excels in the painting of wild beasts; her tigers were studied from nature in the Jardin des Plantes, but she surrounded them with the tangled grass of their native jungle.

Mme. Demont-Breton, the talented daughter of Jules Breton and one of the most illustrious veterans of the modern French school, sent a fine canvas, "Jean Bart."

Mlle. Achille Fould is also an artist of distinction; she has painted a very beautiful girl attired in rich Oriental garb—a harmonious blending of brilliant hues very agreeable to look upon.

Mlle. Beaury-Saurel was never better inspired than in the two portraits she exhibited—a great contrast one to the other in treatment and tone. In the first she has depicted her own marked physiognomy, with the back and face and well-poised figure in shadow, whereas in the second the face, seen in profile, and the figure clad in a scarlet costume, is in the full glare of a top light.

Mlle. Rougier was overmodest in entitling her really effective work a portrait; a young woman with light auburn hair, clad in an empire gown of some soft white fabric, is reclining on a yellow velvet sofa set against a wall hung with brocade of a lighter shade of the same color. There are roses and violets and a bronze statuette on the guéridon at her side, and a large bunch of roses has fallen to the ground, covered with a gray fur rug.

Miss MacRitchie also painted a portrait in somewhat the same spirit, that of a lady with empire surroundings in a white dress, seated in a red velvet armchair, some delicate embroidery lying on an old-fashioned work table.

Mlle. Marguerite Godin's "Grisélédes" was still more perfect in its way; the maiden, attired in a robe of blue velvet, is seated, her face full of patient reflection, in the nook of a paneled chamber, with a hound resting against her knee. The coloring is sober and rich, befitting the subject, and all the details are rendered with taste and discretion.

The "Parisienne" of Mlle. Max Guyon was a study of a bright-faced girl peering out from beneath the shade of her golden curls and hat with green feathers; the painting of the hands, clasping the edge of her cloak, was remarkably fine.

The overturned basket of apples on a kitchen table by Mme. Barbier Thiercelin was an excellent still-life study.

Mme. Consuelo Fould showed a capital portrait of her husband in the white silk robe and crystal button of a Chinese mandarin most cleverly painted.

Mlle. Smith, who in spite of her name is French, exhibited an important composition, a group of women and children in Brittany costumes carrying lighted tapers, entitled "Procession dans une Eglise."

Mme. Barrat's bouquets of daffodils and hyacinths made a charming picture, fresh and harmonious in tone.

Miss Blackstone's "Market Woman" was rather dull and uninteresting, and badly hung, too, as were the "Foolish Virgins" of Miss Robinson, a well grouped picture, but somewhat heavy in coloring.

Mlle. de Hern, in "Les Croquemorts en Flandres," showed she can paint figures almost as well as still-life subjects, which is saying a good deal. This young Flemish artist is an adept at painting textures and curios, and the carved oak of the cathedral stalls which form a background to the two men in black gowns hemmed with silver are touched in with a masterly hand. A pewter dish with a codfish lying across it are the principal objects in a minor composition also exhibited by Mlle. de Hern.

It was probably the first time that Lady Butler has shown at the Salon, and her "Review of the Dromedary Corps at Cairo" attracted a good deal of attention.

An extremely artistic portrait of a young woman in gray, reclining in a nonchalant attitude on a red fauteuil, her fingers toying with the leaves of a book, and a bunch of violets on a table by her side, was shown by another English artist—Miss Mary Hector.

In the same room was an excellent study of an old woman, her wrinkled hands clasped over the handle of a patched umbrella, by Miss Carlyle, who also showed a dreamy portrait of a dark girl in a brown dress, seated on a high-backed oaken settle.

Miss Taylor Green's portrait of a girl friend was also very good, and an admirable likeness.

Mlle. Besson's "Intimité," a clever study of chiaro oscuro effects, showed an elderly man with a patriarchal beard, his face lit up by the lurid light falling through the orange shade of a lamp, playing draughts with his daughter, who sits opposite almost in the shadow. A third figure, that of the wife and mother, reads in the background.

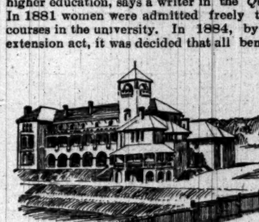
Mme. Elodie Lavillette exhibited two of her admirable sea pieces, closely studied from nature, Mrs. Leigh and Mme. Annaly being the only woman artists contributing landscapes. A winter scene, "Soirée de Fevrier," by Mrs. Leigh, was an excellent work; and the sylvan scene depicted by Mme. Annaly—a pathway through a wood in the Gironde—though lacking slightly in strength was very agreeable to look upon.

Mme. Muraton—a notable animal painter—sustained her reputation with "Un Jour de Chasse," a large canvas on which she has painted a superb spaniel and a dead partridge.

NEW WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN AUSTRALIA.

University of Sydney Offers Equal Advantages to Men and Women.

The Women's College within the University of Sydney is regarded with great pride by the colony of New South Wales. In no other part of the British Empire have government and university shown to women such conspicuous generosity and justice in the matter of higher education, says a writer in the *Queen*. In 1881 women were admitted freely to all courses in the university. In 1884, by the extension act, it was decided that all benefits



WOMEN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

and advantages of the university should extend to women equally with men, and three years later, to give full effect to this decision, it was determined to build a woman's residential college on an exactly similar foundation to that of the three colleges for men. The new college stands on high ground, in the university reserve, it covers about three-quarters of an acre, and its inclosure is about three acres; it is of red brick, in the Italian style, extremely simple, with many charming lines of roof in red tiles. Large verandas run the whole length of the main building, on each of the three stories, at back and front. At one end are the library, common and lecture rooms, at the other the principal's quarters, with private entrances and dividing doors. A campanile, from which there is a fine view, crowns the pile in characteristic Italian manner. Inside the arrangements for the health and comfort of the students are really admirable. Everything has been planned as much with a view to the needs of a hot climate as for the education of young women in appreciation of really good and artistic surroundings. The dining hall, seventy-one feet long by twenty-five broad, and twenty-five high, is paneled with dark Australian cedar (a beautiful wood) and lighted by windows of pleasing stained glass. The ceiling is dome shaped. At one end is a broad dais; the line of wall is broken by a semi-circular recess, benched with cedar. The floor is stained to conform with the tone of the panels and the whole effect is rich and sober. There are twenty-four students' rooms. The furniture is of walnut, of excellent workmanship, and especial design. The cupboards and chimney-pieces, and all the woodwork of walls and windows and doors, are painted in two shades of cold dark green, very refreshing in a land of intense sunshine. Fanlights, ventilators, and French windows insure a free current of air throughout the house. Gas stoves are used and six bathrooms provide for the future luxuries of subtropical Sydney, unlimited water. There are three tennis courts, two of grass, one of asphalt. The western boundary of the main lawn is formed by a memorial line of young trees planted in August last by Lady Duff, the wife of the present Governor.

Camera Did Not Flatter George Eliot.

None of George Eliot's portraits appear to be like her. The one in a hooded bonnet, said to have been sketched in St. James' Hall, is a monstrous caricature and accidental impression of her face, which was neither harsh nor masculine. The one which prefaces her life is too sentimental. The early photograph, on sale at Spooner's, in the Strand, is very like, but not favorable, and absolutely without any art in the arrangement. It is, however, the only real indication left of the true shape of the head and of George Eliot's smile and general bearing. In daily life the brow, the blue eyes, and the upper part of the face had a great charm. The lower half was disproportionately long. Abundant brown hair framed a countenance which was certainly not in any sense unpleasing, noble in its general outline and very sweet and kind in expression. Her height was good, her figure remarkably supple; at moments it had an almost serpentine grace. Her characteristic bearing suggested fatigue; perhaps, even as a girl, she would hardly have been animated, but when she was amused her eyes filled with laughter.—*Contemporary Review.*

Duse Pays Close Attention to Details.

"What is that?" asked Signora Duse, during the first rehearsal of "Camille" in London, pointing to a large and handsome brass bedstead. "That's for the death scene," was the reply. "It will never do," said Duse, who then explained exactly what she wanted. This was a low, almost square framework of wood, with a head about eighteen inches higher than the footboard. Exclusive of the mattress, the contrivance must have cost three or four shillings. Yet she was right. That stage-made pine bedstead answered its purpose far better than something gorgeous in brass. Signora Duse threw herself on the bed after the rehearsal and spent just three hours in rehearsing the last act. She does most of her work lying on a couch or in bed. She has more than once been so thoroughly tired out by a performance as to have remained in bed from the moment almost that the curtain was rung down until it was rung up for the next performance.—*Exchange.*

English Weddings.

Although the wedding still lingers in some fashionable circles, it has been virtually disestablished as a national institution. Mr. Carrell Williams' act, extending the hours during which marriages are legal, has had the unexpected effect of substituting a light luncheon, after a late service, for a long-drawn-out ceremonial breakfast after an early service, being much to the discomfiture of some of the caterers, who used to make providing the latter a rather special and lucrative business, and much to the joy of the stumbling speechmakers.

Queen of Match-Makers.

An English weekly says: The Queen, like all old ladies in every rank of life, is a tremendous match-maker. Long ago she was called by the Empress Eugénie une grande mariense, which remark somehow came round to the Queen's ears, and she was not at all displeased thereat. One or two members of her court circle have been her special objects in this line for several years.

Eulalie in London.

The Infanta Eulalie has gone to London. The pensions of all the Spanish royal family having been reduced, and the Queen grandmother having again fallen into the romantic ideas, the Infante has been living at Versailles, for economy's sake, with a maid of honor who does not require a salary, and an equerry who accompanied her about in her equestrain rides into the country.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

May-Time.

May-time!
The blue-bird's play-time!
Hear him riotously singing,
On the highest boughs a-swinging,
Or with glad wings glancing over
Meadows sweet with new-born clover,
Saucy is his song and shrill—
Hear him! Flourish, shake, and trill!

May-time!
The orchard's gay time!
Down it reaches, warm and sunny
Bees are busy storing honey;
Every breeze shakes down a shower
Pale and pinky buds and flower,
Through the aisles that, blossom-spanned,
Show the way to fairyland.

May-time!
The world's heyday time!
Dappled skies and dreamy weather
Drift across the land together,
Whispering with lazy laughter
Hints of summer hastening after,
While the hours steal away,
And tomorrow is today!
—*Godey's Magazine.*

Sometimes.

Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgment here had spurned,
The things o'er which we grieve with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we cailed, he heeded not our cry,
Because his wisdom to the end could see.
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this portion for our lips to drink.
And if some one we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach the face,
O, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you will shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God gives his friend;
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand
I think that we will say: "God knew the best."
—*Boston Journal.*

On the Battlefield.

The sun rose over a field of wheat,
And warmed the breath of an early spring;
The smiling flowers made the morning sweet,
And there were caroling birds to sing;
And by the brook were children at play,
Planning their childish games for the day.

But the sun sank over a field of red,
Leaving no wheat nor a farmhouse there,
Only the ghastly lines of the dead,
And blackness and ruin everywhere;
And along the brook, instead of play,
Were the silent forms of blue and gray.
—*F. H. Sweet in Blue and Gray.*

An "Out-of-Date" Couple.

We are "so out of date," they say—
Ned and I;
We love in an old-fashioned way,
Long since gone by.
He says I am his helpmate true
In everything;
And I—well, I will own to you
He is my King.

We met in no romantic way
'Twixt "glow and gloom";
He wooed me on a winter day,
And in—a room:
Yet, through life's hours of stress and storm
When griefs befell,
Love kept our small home corner warm,
And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife—
But let that pass:
Perhaps we view the dual life
Through rosate glass;
Even if the prospect be not bright,
We hold it true
That heaviest burdens may grow light
When shared by two.

Upon the gilded scroll of fame,
Emblazoned fair,
I cannot hope to read the name
I proudly bear;
But happy in their even flow,
The years glide by;
We are behind the times, we know—
Ned and I.
—*E. Matheson in Chambers' Journal.*

Dorris' Shoe Strings.

On Dorris' feet
Are the smallest of twos,
But surely some elf
Has enchanted her shoes,
For wherever we go
Walk, row, or ride,
In church or at tennis,
Her shoes come untied